PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,226—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1898.

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PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
† BALLAARAT	4890	W. J. Nantes	12th Feb.
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	19th „
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	26th „
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th „
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	19th „
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	26th „
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th „
* VALETTA	5018	C. Gadd	16th „
B.M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	23rd „
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	30th „
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* VALETTA	5018	C. Gadd	14th „
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	A. W. Adamson	21st „
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	28th „
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	4th June.
* VALETTA	5018	C. Gadd	11th „
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	18th „

The Steamers marked B.M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, Passengers for London proceeding on by rail.

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct. The Steamers marked † proceed to ADEN only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 28th January, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	1,140	1st March 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st April 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 605	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	12th Feb., '98
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,820	12th Mar. 1898

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich.	4,253	21st Feb., 1898

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb., 1 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
			Friday.
LAOS	6,090	Flandin	18th Feb., 1898.
			Tuesday.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	15th March 1898
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	12th April, 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel,	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
MELBOURNE	4,080	Dudateau	10th Feb. 1898.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 11th Feb., 1898, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th Feb., 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 10th Feb., 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 24th Feb., 1898.

FOR COAST AND BURMAH.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1.996 tons, on or about 9th Feb., 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,009 tons, on or about 12th Feb., 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about 15th Feb., 1898, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mosambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th February, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. Dco. BALDUINO	O. Canepa	4,580	3rd Mar., 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :— 1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950. Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 27th February 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 7, 1898.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE IN RANGOON.

A SPLENDID FREEHOLD BUILDING SITE, 400 by 115 feet, situated in the business centre, corner of Merchant Street part facing Fytch Square, suitable for Hotel, Bank or Business Premises, in close proximity to the Wharves and Railway Station, Post and Telegraph Offices.

Offers will be received for whole or part by Revd. E. Luce, Clergy House, Rangoon.

NOTICE.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
Drapery Dept., Hummum St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

A SALE OF OVER-SEASON GOODS AND REMNANTS,
REMINGTON HAND AND FOOT SEWING MACHINES, TOYS, DOLLS, MUSICAL BOXES, &c.,
will commence THURSDAY, 10th FEBRUARY.
Doors open at 9 A. M.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirr ups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
GUARANTEED ENGLISH GOODS.

GOLF KIT.

Clubs by Forgan and Auchterlonie.

CRICKET KIT.

BATS

By Ayers, Cobbett's All Cane, Frowd's Driver, Crawford's Pat. Exceller.
DUKES AND AYRES BALLS.

FOOTBALL.

ASSOCIATION AND RUGBY.

LAWN TENNIS.

AYRES CELEBRATED GOODS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,982,697 Stg.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital fully subscribed..........£2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders..........£3,000,694 Stg.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.

The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.
Total Sum Insured in 1896..........£358,950,000 Stg.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Incorporated by RoyalCharter, 1720. Fire Prem. in 1896, £397,097 Stg.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND

Authorized Capital..........£1,900,000 Stg.
Claims paid to date..........£2,725,000 Stg.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE CO. LD.

Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to Accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,

1, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ARE YOU SURE

that the AERATED WATERS you use are produced under CLEANLY AND PROPER CONDITIONS

KEMP'S FACTORY is open to your INSPECTION and their AERATED WATERS are GUARANTEED

1st Prepared under RIGID SUPERVISION and STRICTLY SANITARY REGULATIONS.

2nd From Perfectly Filtered Water.

3rd In Absolutely Clean Bottles.

Prices.—Soda Potash and Aerated Waters, As. 12 per Dozen.
Every other kind Re. 1 per Dozen
Delivered FREE in BOMBAY.
Packed FREE for RAIL or STEAMER.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

COMMON SENSE DICTATES

That it is FAR BETTER to PREVENT the HAIR FALLING off than to undertake its RESTORATION after the injury is done.

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

is a NOURISHING STIMULANT Specially produced from COSTLY MATERIALS for daily use on the Toilet.

It PREVENTS the FALLING of the Hair and also forms a MOST DELICATE DRESSING, suitable alike for LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN.

Price Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

A PURE, WHOLESOME AND SIMPLE REMEDY

FOR HEADACHE,
CONSTIPATION,
SKIN ERUPTIONS,
NAUSEA AND SEA SICKNESS,
SLIGHT LIVER ATTACKS,
And many other SIMPLE AILMENTS.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE

Is one of the BEST PREPARATIONS of its kind, and unlike those imported, it can always be relied upon as PERFECTLY FRESH AND ACTIVE. FORMS a Pleasant and Beneficent Beverage for Morning use generally.

Re. 1-4 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES, ACCIDENT ASSURANCES.

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
Chief Agents.

65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

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HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

THE INDIAN "PREMIER" BICYCLE

THE CHEAPEST BICYCLE	IN THE WORLD.	PRICE Rs. 250 CASH.	PRICE Rs. 275 CREDIT.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

HAVE the pleasure to announce that they have eventually succeeded in influencing THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., to Manufacture a PLAIN, SOUND and SERVICEABLE BICYCLE at a price that will bring a Machine within touch of those who either cannot or will not invest in the more costly models. The outcome of their endeavours to place a thoroughly reliable Machine on the market is the

INDIAN "PREMIER"

which is built by THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., of WELDLESS TUBES and fitted with the WARWICK PNEUMATIC Tyre licensed under the WELCH PATENT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., are prepared to back these WELDLESS TUBE ROADSTERS for Excellence, Appearance and WEAR against any Machine manufactured of Weldless Tubing as every individual part has been most carefully put together.

Though the CHEAPEST MACHINE in the WORLD, it is destined nevertheless to take a PROMINENT POSITION in the ADVANCE-GUARD OF BICYCLES.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS & CO.'S
CARBOLIC
DISINFECTING POWDER

10 Per cent.—Guaranteed full strength—Purest Acid—15 Per cent. per tin. Re. 0-8 ; per cwt. Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 9-12.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

McDOWELL & Co., MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, **BOMBAY.**

FIRST SEVEN MONTHS' BUSINESS
PROPOSALS FOR Rs. 11,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. **1,000** will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. **1,200** to Rs. **1,300**, the difference of Rs. **200** to Rs. **300** being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. **20** to Rs. **30** per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.

FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birth day.	Sum Assured payable at Death.								Sum Assured payable in					
	Premiums throughout Life.		Premiums limited to 25 years.		Premiums limited to 20 years.		Premiums limited to 15 years.		25 years or at Death if previous.		20 years or at Death if previous.		15 years or at Death if previous.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
20	21	10	27	2	30	7	36	6	37	11	47	6	64	5
25	24	2	29	7	33	0	39	4	38	7	48	0	64	13
30	27	4	32	5	36	0	42	13	39	11	49	0	65	10
35	31	5	35	14	39	12	47	1	41	10	50	8	66	13
40	36	11	40	8	44	9	52	5	44	10	52	14	68	11
45	43	14	46	12	50	13	58	12	49	6	56	13	71	11

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

SURRENDER VALUES IN CASH OR FREE POLICY.

On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.

Policies effected by Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportionate surrender value.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims are payable immediately on receipt of satisfactory proof of death and title.

MEDICAL FEES AND POLICY STAMPS.—Are payable by the Company.

LOANS ON POLICIES.—Granted at six per cent. on the surrender value.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—All Premiums are returned in the event of the death of the Child.

Detailed Prospectus, Proposals, Reports and other particulars on application to

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Active and energetic AGENTS and CANVASSERS WANTED all over India, Burma and Ceylon.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "MELBOURNE" arrived from ADEN and MARSEILLES landed in the Stream. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 8th February, 1898.

THE TEMPERLEY LINE S. S. "FEGONIA," has ARRIVED from CARDIFF and is at present DISCHARGING in the Stream.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts in weight will be discharged at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from alongside. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th February, 1898.

WANTED, an L. C. E. as ASSISTANT to the State Engineer, Gondal (Kathiawad). Salary Rs. 75 rising to Rs. 150. Apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned, before the 15th instant.

BALABHAIJI, L.C.E.,
State Engineer, Gondal.

Bombay, 5th February, 1898.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SUBJECT to the sanction of the Government of India, the Section of the INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY from SAUGOR to DAMOH will be OPENED for PUBLIC TRAFFIC of every description on or about 1st March, 1898.

2. Time and Fare Notices and book of General Rules and Rates for the conveyance of Passengers, Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, &c., and information in regard to the classification of goods will be published shortly.

F. T. RICKARDS,
Agent.

Jhansi, 5th February, 1898.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

DR. KAVASJI EDULJI DADACHANJI will be in attendance from 9th instant, at Khetwady, Ardeshir Dady Street, between the hours of 8-35 A. M. to 10-30 A.M. daily, except Sundays, for inoculation of all persons wishing to avail themselves of Professor HAFFKINE'S TREATMENT AGAINST PLAGUE.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

T. S. WEIR,
Health Officer.

Public Health Department, 8th February, 1898.

"A very useful series of small manuals on subjects of common interest."—"Spectator."

THE LIBRARY OF USEFUL STORIES.

Small 8vo., cloth, price 12 ans. each Volume.

"The more Science advances, the more it becomes concentrated in little books."—"Leibnitz"

THE STORY OF THE STARS. By G F CHAMBERS. With 24 Illustrations.
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THE STORY OF THE EARTH IN PAST AGES. By H G SEELEY. With 40 Illustrations.
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THE STORY OF ELECTRICITY. By J MUNRO. With 100 Illustrations.
THE STORY OF EXTINCT CIVILIZATIONS OF THE EAST. By R E ANDERSON, M A. With Maps.
THE STORY OF THE CHEMICAL ELEMENTS. By M M PATTISON MUIR, M A.
THE STORY OF FOREST AND STREAM. By JAMES RODWAY. With 27 Illustrations.
THE STORY OF THE WEATHER. By G F CHAMBERS. With 50 Illustrations.
THE STORY OF THE EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE. By DOUGLAS ARCHIBALD, M A. With 44 Illustrations.
THE STORY OF GERM LIFE: BACTERIA. By H W CONN. With 34 Illustrations.
THE STORY OF THE POTTER. By C F BINNS, late of Worcester Royal Porcelain Works. With 57 Illustrations.
THE STORY OF BRITISH COINAGE. By G B RAWLINGS. With 108 Illustrations from Coins in the British Museum.

NEW WOLUMES IN PREPARATION.

THE STORY OF PHOTOGRAPHY. By A T STORY. With Illustrations.
THE STORY OF LIFE IN THE SEAS. By SYDNEY J HICKSON. With 42 Illustrations.
TEE HISTORY OF RELIGIONS. By E D PRICE, F G S. With Map, &c.
THE STORY OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE. By H G SEELEY. With Illustrations.
THE STORY OF ARCHITECTURE. By P L WATERHOUSE, M A. With Illustrations.
THE STORY OF PAINTING. By A G TEMPLE, F S A. With Illustrations.

To be followed by other Volumes of which due notice will be given.

D. B. TARAPOREWALA, SONS & CO.,
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NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd February, 1898, at 5-30 P. M.

ALEX HERGUSON,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber, Graham's Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, 9th February, 1898, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

I. To receive the Report of the outgoing Committee
II. To confirm the nomination of the Members of the New Committee made in accordance with Section 12 of Rule VII, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 1st February, 1898.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have APPOINTED THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 10th and 11th February 1898, for the purpose of BALLOTING for an elective Trustee of the Port of Bombay in place of Mr. R. G. Currie, whose office has become vacant owing to his absence from the Meetings of the Board having exceeded the limit of twelve months.

The Ballot box will be open at the Office of the Chamber from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m. on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,

JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce, 29th January, 1898.

KHANDALLA CONVALESCENT HOME.

THE Committee of the European General Hospital Endowment Fund appeal to the Public for ASSISTANCE to complete the BUILDING of the CHILDREN'S WARD, at the Convalescent Home, Khandalla, for which purpose a sum of Rs. 10,000 (ten thousand) only is needed.

Subscriptions will be gratefully received and acknowledge by the Undersigned.

A. F. FERGUSON,
Hony. Secy., European General Hospital Endowment Fund, Bombay Club, December, 1897.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

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METAL MERCHANTS,
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MOET & CHANDON, EPERNAY,
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DRY IMPERIAL.
Per case of 1 doz. Quarts ......Rs. 90
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USED AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE AND MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

LEBEAU.
Per case of 1 doz. Quarts ......Rs. 70
Per case of 2 doz. Pints .... " 74
This Wine is supplied to
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

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A Pure Wholesome Wine at a Low Price.
Per case of 1 doz. Quarts ......Rs. 56
Per case of 2 doz. Pints......... " 60

Fresh Consignments of the above to Hand.

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NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.

All early applicants will receive A COLORED PORTRAIT ON GOLD MOUNT OF H. M. THE QUEEN by sending Rs. 2-4-0 for a bottle of "BEEHIVE BRANDY" To any Wine Merchant in Bombay.

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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes, walk of Kurhaus, Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families. Summer or Winter season.

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Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
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Germany.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 32m. Sun sets, 5h. 57m. High water, 0-28m., 0-4a. Low water, 6-15m., 5-53a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Bombay Chamber of Commerce, annual meeting, 4 p.m.
Welcome Social meeting to Rev. F. W. Dunster, Baptist Church, 8-30 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, China, Japan, and Australia, per extra s.s. Melbourne, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11-30 a.m., to-day.

Baptist Church, Byculla.—This evening, at 8-30 p.m., a social meeting is to be held in the Baptist Church, Belasis Road, Byculla, to welcome the new Pastor, the Rev. F. W. Dunster, who arrived with his wife and family from England last week. Brief speeches will be made by brother ministers, officers of the church, and other friends of the cause, and light refreshments will be handed round.

Prize-distribution.—Prizes to the successful students of the Anglo-Vernacular School, situated at Mandvie, near Musjid Bridge temple, will be distributed, at 7 o'clock, to-morrow evening, at the Gaiety Theatre, when the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar will take the chair. The students will play a drama in Guzerati on competition between "Chance and Industry."

Parsi Charity.—On the occasion of the third day's funeral ceremony consequent on the death of Bai Ratanbai, wife of Mr. Burjorjee Hormusjee Harda, a sum of Rs. 2,801 was subscribed by her nearest relatives, of which Rs. 2,000 has been handed over to the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayet Funds, with a request that the principal may be kept intact, and the interest accruing thereon may be utilized in defraying the cost of annually feeding the blind, the lame, and the halt, lodged in the Parsi Asylum, at Chowpati; Rs. 240 to be paid to the Parsi Hospital Fund, and the rest devoted to other charities.

Music on the Esplanade.—By permission of Lieutenant-Colonel Thatcher and officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	The Washington Post	Sousa.
Overture	La Sirene	Auber.
Selection	The Gondoliers	Sullivan.
Valse	Casino Tanze	Gung'l.
Fantasia	A Pastoral Scena	Hume.
Polka	Gloeckchen	Budick.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Abuse and Criminal Intimidation.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Zeo Payne, known as the "World's Champion Rifle Shot," was charged with using abusive language to a Parsee, named Nowroji Dossabhoy, and threatening to shoot him. Mr. Salmon, pleader, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. De Souza, pleader, defended the accused. Complainant stated in his evidence that the accused not only abused him, but threatened to shoot him. Two witnesses were examined on behalf of the complainant. They said that the incident took place on the 11th January, whereas the complainant had deposed that it happened on the 4th. For the defence, Mr. De Souza contended that the words objected to did not come within the category of abusive language. They might be defamatory, but there was not sufficient evidence to convict the accused on either of those charges, much less for intimidation. The accused was warned and discharged.

An East Indian Wedding.—On Monday last was celebrated the wedding of Mr. Gabriel Hyacinth Misquita, the youngest son of the late Dr. Mathew Misquita, with Miss Natalie Esperance, at the Church of St. Peter's, Bandora. Despite the stringency of the plague regulations a large company assembled at the church to winess the auspicious event, which testified to the popularity and esteem in which the young couple and their families are held. After the solemnization of marriage the bridal procession wended its way to the residence of the bride's father, where, after a most enjoyable day—the merry-making programme including a sumptuous breakfast and many a lively dance—the bridal party betook itself to the residence of the bridegroom, at Girgaum, where a spacious and grand marquee, illuminated by many a glittering chandelier, had been erected for the accommodation of the very large company of guests who were, to say the least of it, most cordially received and hospitably entertained by Mrs. Louisa C. Misquita, the stepmother of the bridegroom, her accomplished daughter, Miss Kitha Misquita, and other members of the family.

Another Parsee Sanitarium.—The generous impulses of the Petit family have found another channel for exercise in the direction of building a Parsi Sanitarium. Mrs. Awabai, widow of Mr. Framjee D. Petit, and daughter of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee M. Petit, has purchased an eligible plot of land at the corner of the Gowalia Tank Road, where it bifurcates into the Warden and Nepean Sea Roads, for nearly three lakhs of rupees, from Messrs. Hormusjee and Merwanjee Muncherjee Framji Cama. Extensive blocks of buildings intended to be erected on the plot are expected to accommodate about forty Parsi families, to each of whom a large sitting-room, a bed-room, a dining-room, and a cook-room will be alotted. These rooms will be more commodious than those available at the Colaba Parsi Sanitarium, so that families of moderate means may avail themselves of the facilities thus afforded them. Each of the forty blocks will be built so as to leave sufficient space for gullies between them. Verandahs or galleries will be put up round each of these tenements, so that free ventilation on all sides will be provided. There was much need for such a building in an airy and open locality. The sanitarium will be a lasting memorial of the name of Mr. and Mrs. Framjee D. Petit.

A Journey Interrupted.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Ramdux Nekuloo, a Purdasi, was charged at the instance of Superintendent Nolan, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with having in his possession Rs. 2,600 in currency notes and cash, reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained. It appears that, on the night of the 6th instant, accused proceeded to the Grant Road station with Rs. 2,600 in his possession, intending to go to his native country by the Ahmedabad mail, but immediately after he had purchased the ticket he was arrested by policeman No. 1512-E, on a certain information previously received. From the inquiries instituted by the police, coupled with the statement made by the accused, it appears that the accused found twenty-six Bank of England notes on the road at De Lima Street, Mazagon, about six months ago, which he subsequently sent to the Bank of England. On the 4th instant he received a cheque through the General Post Office on the Chartered Bank, which he cashed on the same day and received Rs. 2,700. Out of this amount he spent Rs. 100 in buying new clothes and sundry other articles, and with the balance he started for his native country, but his journey was abruptly interrupted by the police. The case was remanded in order to enable the police to make inquiries into the matter and, if possible, to trace the owner of the property.

Thana News.—Our local correspondent, writing on Monday, says :—Mr. K. Shrinivasa Row, B. Sc., L. C. E., has been appointed Executive Engineer, Thana District, in place of Mr. Khandubhai Gulabbhai Desai, L.C.E., who is transferred to the Presidency District.—Azam Baba Saheb, Deshmookh, of Sirosi, in the Moorbad Taluka, of the Thana Collectorate, has generously opened a Marathi library and reading-room in his wada, at his own expense, in the village of Sirosi, lately, for the free use of the kunbi cultivators of the Konkan districts.—Azam Vithuji Khanduji Pisal, zamindar of Jambhul, in company with the members of the School Committee, visited the Marathi School, at its annual examination, in the village of Dhasai, in Moorbad Taluka, a few days ago. He examined the kunbi boys of the school and was pleased with the progress they had made in reading and writing, and praised the schoolmaster very much for his great interest in the boys. After the examination the zamindar presented Rs. 15 to the school in order to purchase Marathi books for the use of the successful boys.—Luxumon Bhikaji, Municipal Inspector, was ordered by the plague authority, on Saturday last, to make a complaint in the court of a first class magistrate of Thana against Haria Jotia and sixteen other kolis of Bombay, under the provisions of section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, who had come to this place from the plague-infected district during the previous fortnight secretly and lived in Koliwada at Channi.—The total number of deaths from all causes registered during the last month in the R. K. Wadia Dispensary, at Thana, has been fifty-one. Thirty-one births have been registered during the same month in the office of the Thana Municipality.—There are twenty-nine men under observation at the Thana Segregation Camp to-day. Two Parsi women, residents of Thana, who had been in quarantine for ten days, were discharged early this morning.

Weddings at Lower Damaun.—The Church of Nossa Senhora da Mar, in Lower Damaun, writes our correspondent, was crowded on the evening of Wednesday, the 2nd instant, the occasion being the wedding of Mr. Jose Joaquin de Saint Anna, son of Mr. Lawrence Saint Anna, a merchant largely trading in Portuguese Africa, with Anna Rosa Petrocino de Mello, daughter of Mr. Victorino Augusto Cæsar de Mello, belonging to an ancient and respectable Portuguese family of Damaun and formerly the head of the local Government treasury and called Feitor Alcaide-mor, now a pensioner and large landholder. The bride, who wore a superb white dress, accompanied by her godmother, Miss Caroline Vas, her sister and cousins, arrived at Church, at 5-30 p.m., the bridegroom, accompanied by the best man, Mr. Lyrio S. Castelino, and several of his relatives and friends coming a few minutes later. The bride and bridegroom took the usual oaths, and the Revd. Father Simplicio Menezes joined their hands and blessed them, the Government Band, which was in attendance, playing sweet tunes. The pair then proceeded to the parochial house to sign their names in the register, and on this being accomplished the bridal party, headed by a band of native music, wended its way along the main road amidst the firing of crackers to the street behind the markets to the newly built house of the bridegroom's father. After the whole party was served with cake and wine, Mr. Manuel Sebastiano Vas, the well-known advocate, in an eloquent speech, proposed in befitting terms the toast of the newly married couple, which was drunk heartily by the whole company. At night a dance was given at the house of Mr. Lawrence Saint Anna, which commenced at 9 o'clock, under the direction of Mr. Manuel Sebastiano Vas, the Government Band being in attendance, and was kept up until early hours, sumptuous refreshments being served during intervals.—Yesterday (Sunday), at the same Church of Nossa Senhora da Mar was solemnized the marriage of Marianna Eufrozia de Mello, the youngest daughter of Mr. Victorino Augusto Cæsar de Mello, and Mr. Lyrio S. Castelino, the Postmaster of Damaun, and son of the late Mr. Caetano Castilino, an advocate and for some time acting District Judge of Damaun, the officiating priest being Revd. Father Simplicio Menezes, the new Vicar of the Church. The bride, who looked charming in a handsome white gown, was accompanied by her godmother, Miss Olinda Vas, and her newly married sister and cousins, while the bridegroom was accompanied by his best man, Mr. Jose Joaquim de Saint Anna, and a large number of Christian, Parsee, and Hindu friends. After the bride and bridegroom had proceeded to the parochial house and made their signatures in the register book, the bridal party, which had swelled into a large number, formed into a procession, and headed by a band of native music wended its way along the main road, and when it came near the gate of Mr. Sorabji Maneckji Damaunwala's residence, the procession was stopped by Mr. Sorabji, who showered a basketful of beautiful roses from his own garden on the heads of the newly married couple and presented them with superb bouquets and a piece of rich mull. The party then proceeded to the house of the bride's father, where a large wedding cake was cut and the toast of the couple was proposed and drunk heartily. There was an entertainment at night in honour of the marriage which was attended by the elite of Damaun, including his Excellency the Governor and Lady Kuchembuck Villar. Dancing commenced at 9 o'clock. The first dance performed was *contra dança*, in which his Excellency, Lady Kuchembuck, the Military and Civil officials, and only persons of high position took part, followed by a series of dances which were kept up until daybreak, rich refreshments being served during intervals, when the Government Band, which was all the time in attendance, played exquisitely sweet *alvorado* and the party dispersed at 6-30 a.m.

Fatal Assault at Yerrowda.—On the night of the 25th January, a Sindhi life convict, named Raola Arab, set fire to his plank bed by some means, at the same time raising an alarm, which brought three warders, two Europeans and one native, to see what was the matter. When they reached the prisoner he threw stones at them and portions of the burning plank. The warders told him to put the fire out, but he refused, threatening to kill anyone who came near. The warders, however, rushed the place and partially secured him; but turning round he seized the native warder, an old man, of some 65 years, giving him a squeeze, and pressing a large stone he held into the warder's back. Prisoner is a man of powerful build and determination; the force with which he squeezed the unfortunate warder was so great as to inflict severe internal injuries from which the old man died on Saturday last.—*Deccan Herald.*

Startling Occurrence at Poona.—A strange thing is reported to have happened at the Auxiliary Hospital, Ghorpuri, on Saturday night. At about 10-15 p.m., the European warder in charge was suddenly aroused by hearing the cries of a native, and on going up he found a soldier, who afterwards turned out to be Private McQuillam, belonging to G Company of the Irish Rifles, struggling with a dhoolie-bearer, named Maruti. Private Burns, the warder mentioned, ran up and released the dhoolie-bearer from Private McQuillam. An alarm being raised, Assistant Surgeon De Souza, in charge of the Auxiliary Hospital, went to see what was the matter, and finding the two soldiers struggling, attempted to interfere, whereupon McQuillam struck the doctor, and ran off. On examination it was found that the throat of the dhoolie-bearer had been cut with some sharp instrument, the would being about three inches in length. Surgeon-Major Jones, the Medical Officer in charge, was sent for at 10-30 p.m., and promptly attended and stitched up the wound, leaving the patient in hospital. A search was then instituted for the runaway, but the guard failed to discover his whereabouts. The following morning, however, it was discovered that McQuillam was already a prisoner for drunkenness, and he was then taken with several others to the Auxiliary Hospital for identification. The wounded man pointed out McQuillam, as also did Private Burns, recognising him as the man who entered the ward the previous evening. From the story of the dhoolie-bearer it would appear that the latter saw a drunken soldier entering the ward, and endeavoured to prevent him, when the soldier seized the bearer by the back of the neck and cut his throat. Private Burns also sustained a slight injury to his right thumb. The case is at present under investigation.—*Deccan Herald.*

RECENT SEA ADVENTURES.

A CHINAMAN OUT AT SEA.

The steamer Buluwayo, which arrived at Colombo on Thursday from the Far East came across a sampan with a Chinaman in it far out at sea in Lat. 15. 14, N. Long. 95. 14 E., the occupant of the vessel being in a terrible state for want of water. On the morning of the 29th ultimo, says the *Times of Ceylon*, the look-out spied the sampan with a Chinaman in it, waving a bit of rag at the end of a pole. A boat was put out, and the man was taken on board, when it was ascertained that he had been fishing overnight at the mouth of a Chinese river, and had fallen asleep, when his boat drifted out to sea, carrying him out of sight of land by morning. Of food he had plenty but he had been without a drop of water for five days, and when rescued was in an exhausted state. The captain of the Buluwayo decided to carry him and his little craft on to Colombo, as he could not go back. On Thursday the Chinaman was brought before the Master Attendant, when he made a similar statement to the above. He is to be sent back to China shortly, whilst the sampan, which is a pretty little craft, is open to local purchase.

LASHED TOGETHER : A SINGULAR VOYAGE

The steamer Ganges, (not the P. and O. steamer) which arrived at Colombo on Thursday, had a unique experience in the Red Sea. On the 17th January, says the *Times of Ceylon*, she observed a vessel flying signals of distress, at a point 230 miles north of Perim, and 36 miles north of Jebel Teir Island. Drawing near she found that the distressed vessel was the steamer Fernfield, which left on January 7th bound for New York. Her main steam pipe had burst the day previous, and her captain wished to be taken back to the nearest port, which was Perim. Capt. Falck, skipper of the Ganges, undertook the task, and towed her towards Perim, a distance of over 200 miles. Six miles before he reached Perim, however, the connecting hawser snapped, and then a singular incident happened. Determined to get her into the port of repair, Capt Flalck ran his vessel along side the Fernfield—a most difficult operation on the high sea,—and lashed her to his steamer and so escorted her into Perim, the novel sight of the two vessels coming in abreast exciting no little attention there. The Ganges was saved from damage by contact with the Fernfield by corkfenders, and she came out of the ordeal scatheless. It took her 52 hours altogether to get the broken-down steamer to Perim and Capt Flack deserves great credit for the result. On the salvage question we will not trench beyond saying that the vessel's cargo included 90,000lbs. of tea, 76,000lbs. of coconut oil, 160,000lbs of dessicated cocoanuts, 10,090 of cinamon, 29,000lbs of cinchona, 76 cwts. of cocoa, and 4.500 cwts. of plumbag, shipped at Colombo.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways. Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended on January 1898, on 1,673·93 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,00,000	2,80,000	4,000	3,84,000
Or per mile of Railway	60	167	2	229
For previous 23 weeks of half-year.	27,81,038	46,21,460	1,50,763	75,53,261
Total for 24 weeks	28,81,038	49,01,460	1,54,763	79,37,261
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,25,788	2,60,624	5,887	3,92,291
Per mile of Ry. do.	75	156	3	231
Total to corresponding date do.	30,48,877	45,84,267	1,50,575	77,83,719

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 8,291
Increase to date ... " 1,53,512

Rowland's Macassar Oil prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully Soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfummed. Sold by Chemist and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but Rowlands.

H. E. LADY SANDHURST'S CONCERT.

The criticism offered in regard to the second of Lady Sandhurst's concerts that the instrumental music was too predominant, does not apply to the third of the series which took place last evening at the Town Hall. The programme comprised a quartette, and three songs on the one hand and a pianoforte solo and serenade on the other. The attendance was larger than at either of the previous concerts. In the opening quartette, which was one of the first five Mendelssohn composed for piano and stringed instruments, Mrs. Stanley Smith played the piano, Madam Kœnig first violin, Herr Kœnig second violin, and Sergt. Tucker violin cello. All the parts were beautifully rendered, and one could not help noticing the capable manner in which Mrs. Stanley Smith handled the piano. It received hearty applause. Next came Piatti's "Awake, Awake," by Mrs. Fendall. It is a difficult song, but Mrs. Fendall, who has a pure mezzo-soprano voice and good range of compass, delighted the audience by the charming way she gave it. She was specially good in her upper notes. The item was rendered still more pleasing by the sympathetic accompaniment of H. E. Lady Sandhurst and the violin obligato of Madam Kœnig. In response to an enthusiastic encore, Mrs. Fendall gave "The Song that reached my Heart." One of the chief successes of the evening was attained by the brilliant manner in which Mrs. Stanley Smith played from memory a classical pianoforte solo. The song of Hybrias the Cretan brought out Mr. Steuart's rich bass voice to advantage, though the articulation might have been clearer. The accompaniment was played by Mrs. Justice Candy. Mrs. Fendall's intrepretation of the old song, "Darby and Joan," was good though not equal to her previous solo. She was again accompanied by Lady Sandhurst. The closing "Serenade," played by Sergts. Tucker and Lusher, with band accompaniment, was last but not least of the items on the programme. It was sweetly given, and Sergt. Lusher's manipulation of the flute was such as to deserve special mention. The next concert, being the fourth of the series, takes place on the 22nd instant.

THE STRIKE OF BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO.'S OFFICERS.

The British India steamer Kapurthala, Captain W. H. Rothwell, arrived in harbour, yesterday morning from Karachi, via Kathiawar coast. The officers of the vessel having learnt that their comrades had struck work, promptly did likewise as soon as the vessel was made fast alongside the Victoria Dock wall. Several vessels in the harbour took in and unloaded cargo by tally-clerks without an officer. The Shepherd and Co.'s steamer Bahaduri sailed yesterday with the mails and 892 passengers for Kathiawar coast ports and Karachi, and had a large number of passengers on board. The local agents of the company expect to dispatch the s. s. Chanda by Thursday with the Persian Gulf mails. We hear Mr. Hajee Cassum Joosub, owner of several steamers in Bombay, volunteered his services in lending Native officers, but this offer has not yet been accepted.

The undermentioned are the names of the ex-officers of the steamers that are in Bombay harbour :—

S. S. Chanda (Captain C. R. Kendall)—Mr. H. G. Jones, 1st officer; Mr. Thomas Adains, 2nd; and Mr. H. Goldsmith, 3rd.

S. S. Ellora (Captain W. Gray)—Mr. A. V. McPhail, 1st; Mr. G. R. Elton 2nd; and Mr. J. H. Walker, 3rd.

S. S. Merkara (Captain F. W. Fry)—Mr. C. W. Goode, 1st; Mr. W. Fraser, 2nd; and Mr. G. Chambers, 3rd.

S. S. Nevasa (Captain A. S. Houstoun)—Mr. W. Lunarchaud, 1st; Mr. O. M. Robins, 2nd; and Mr. J. E. P. Canny, 3rd.

S. S. Dwarka (Captain J. C. Tice)—Mr. J. T. Hirst, 1st; Mr. G. Sinclair, 2nd; and Mr. A. Munro, 3rd.

S. S. Simla (Captain T. J. Grier)—Mr. J. S. Reddock, 1st; Mr. H. E. Hyde, 2nd; and Mr. J. H. Tife, 3rd.

S. S. Onipenta (Captain S. Warrington)—Mr. A. S. McArthur, 1st; Mr. F. Wilkinson, 2nd; and Mr. J. Stewart, 3rd.

S. S. Kola (Captain J. W. Livingstone)—Mr. E. B. Hirst, 1st; Mr. C. R. King, 2nd; and Mr. A. E. Ayliff, 3rd.

S. S. Kapurthala (Captain W.H. Rothwell),—Mr. J. M. Symmers, Mr. H. E. Hyde, and Mr. B. Gulliver.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The following is a list of passengers per s. s. Peninsular, expected to arrive in Bombay, at 8 a.m., on Saturday :—

Aviet, Mrs
Aitken, Mr
Allen, Mr and Miss
Brereton, Mr A
Barry, Mr J H
Brooke, Mrs and 2 infants
Bennett, Mr
Bailey, Mr A S
Booth, Mr J S
Becher, Mr and Mrs
Bennett, Mr, Mrs and child
Booker, Mr A A
Chubb, Miss M
Coates, Mrs M and 2 infants
Crashaw, Mrs J, 2 children and 2 infants
Corsdale, Mr
Cope, Rev A
Cursetjee Mr, Mrs & 2 childn
Clarke, Col H
Dawson, Mrs and Son
Dixit, Mr V R
Dacy, Mr
Dasabseth, Dr A B
Ellis, Rev R A
Francis, Mr and Mrs
Gammans, Miss
Gresham, Mr, Mrs and infant
Garwood, Mrs
Glascott, Mr C A
Heywood, Mr
Hogge, Maj and Mrs
Hastings, Major W
Hewitt, Mr
Harrison, Mrs R and child
Inons, Mrs and child
Jack, Mrs
Jones, Major G Turner
King, Mr and Mrs
Kensington, Mrs and 2 infants
Ledgard, Mrs
Lang, Capt E B
Lang, Mr and Mrs
Lightfoot, Mr and Mrs
Mehta, Hon P M
Millard, Mr T F and Mrs, 2 children and 2 infants
Milay, Dr
Meadowcroft, Mr
Morton, Mr and Mrs
McDonnell, Mrs
Menzies, Mr
Martin, Mrs and infant
Middleton, Miss
Muir, Col and Mrs
Nicholson, Mr F B
Organe, Rev S W
O'Brien, Mrs
Pratt, Mr and Mrs
Paul, Mr J P
Packe, Miss
Peet, Mr C T
Piggott, Mr
Price, Rev S P
Pohlter, Mr H M
Pope, Mrs A
Quin, Mr and Mrs
Ramsden, Miss
Reid, Miss
Roberts, Mr R H
Ram, Mr
Reed, Mr and Mrs
Robinson, Mr J G
Rose, Miss
Samuels, Miss
Stevenson, Mr F
Saunders, Mr J O E
Simpson, Mr O
Spencer, Mr and Mrs
Steuart, Mr H M
Souter, Lady Lovett
Towosend, Mrs
Taylor, Mr F B
Touchy, Mrs V C, and Miss
Wilson, Mrs A
Ward, Miss N
Wake, Miss
Willies, Miss
Wart, Mrs

THE S. S. MELBOURNE.

The following is the list of passengers on board the s. s. Melbourne, sailing for China and Japan, to-day, at 2 p.m. :—

For Singapore.—Dumais, Rev Father

For Saigon.

Chanbon, Mr, Mrs and child
Compistron, Miss B
Merle, Mr, Mrs & 3 childrens
Simond, Dr

For Haiphong.—Fabry, Mr

For Hongkong.

Bells, Mr A A Rod
Braganca, Mr
Costa, Mr H Silva
Carvalho, Mr C M
Claudio, Mr
De Carvalho, Mr
De Rosario, Mr
De Silva, Mr
De Zesus, Mr
Guniard, Rev
Maignard, Mr J
Lopes, Sister Leite
Menegatti, Sister Arnand
Pedroza, Mr
Robaghia, Mr
Rei, Mr
Sarmento, Mr
Silva, Sister Carolina Nunes
Taborda, Mr
Teixeira, Mr

For Shanghai.

Pialerrez, Mr

For Yokohama.

Bartholemy, Mr F
Hirayama, Mr S
Hiraga, Mr F
Imseng, Mr
Kimura, Mr H
Kieligo, Mr T
Aizumara, Mr J
Perrin, Mr Able
Schneider, Mr
Teras, Mr H
Wolff, Mr

The success, already assured, of the present exhibition, following the success of the Leighton Exhibition of last winter, seems to point to a pause, for a time at least, in the series of Old Master Shows at Burlington House. The Academy has always been interested in the commercial side of art—in the problem of finding the purchaser as well as of producing the picture—and its members are quite alive to the fact that the present rage for the Early British School spoils the market of the artist who has to live and thrive. And the winter exhibitions of Reynolds and Gainsborough, of Turner and Constable, have contributed to this. The Leighton and Millais shows have absorbed none of the small margin of English or American cash that seeks investment in British canvas. Next winter we shall probably see another show of the moderns. There are the oils of Sir John Gilbert which call for exhibition, and the works of Mr. Burgess and of Mr. Marks would give the collection the support of a couple of additional rooms and of considerable variety in subject and treatment.

Rowlands' Kalydor is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes, freckles, tan, sunburn; soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	9
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	2	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	25	4	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	6	5	32
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	14	4	
	Dongri	16	0	
C	Market	28	8	64
	Dhobi Talao	13	8	
	Fanaswady	6	3	
	Bhuleshwar	11	2	
	Khara Talao	10	1	
	Kumbarwada	6	2	
D	Khetwady	5	3	24
	Girgaum	5	3	
	Chowpaty	4	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	2	1	
E	Mazagon	8	3	36
	Tadwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	6	0	
	Kamatipura	6	3	
	Tardeo	10	0	
	Byculla	13	5	
	First Nagpada	8	0	
F	Parel	2	1	8
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	9
	Worlee	6	5	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-R. & Unknown	0	1	4
	Hospitals.			
	Parsee		10	114
	Jain		5	
	Grant Road		7	
	St George's		0	
	Genl Mahommedan		2	
	S Joseph F		0	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		3	
	Jain, Parel		4	
	Telugu		0	
	Madanpura		1	
	Hindu		7	
	Dharavi		0	
	Arthur Road		29	
	Islami Nagdavi		1	
	Dariastaan		6	
	Modykhana		7	
	Port Trust		2	
	Maratha		8	
	Khatri Memon		1	
	Bhatia		3	
	J. J. Hospital		0	
	Govt. House, Parel		2	
	Goculdas Tejpal		1	
	Kapol & Lad Joint		2	
	3rd Bhoiwada		2	
	Nisampura		0	
	Imambara Mogal		0	
	Total	212	165	300
	Total plague deaths to date	18,550	15,047	
	Same date last year	118	128	282
	Total mortality same date 1896	...	...	76

CHOLERA.

Attack ... 1
Deaths ... 2

We hear that the number of bodies taken to the Sonapore Burning-ground for disposal yesterday up to 5 p.m. was 120.

CASTE CAMPS.

The Parbhu and Shanavi communities have secured ground for sheds in the Charni Road Garden. Rao Bahadur Bhaskerrao B. Pitale has applied for several thousand square yards at Chowpatty for the Hindu community. The Bhatias have secured a place near Ghat-Cooper, and the Brahmins have obtained land at Matunga.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports showed that three cases of plague occurred in the Colaba District, one in a hut at Victoria Bunder, one at No. 6, Thomas Street, and one in Gun Carriage Street, and were removed to different plague hospitals. In the Fort District twenty-five cases were recorded, as under :—Two roadisde cases were examined after death, one at Cochin Street and the other at Hornby Road, and the cause of death was assigned to plague. Five cases were removed from Bora Bazaar Street, 5 cases from Pitha Street, two from Maruti Street, two from Mody Street, two roadside cases, one from Cruickshank Road, and the other from Esplanade, and a single case from each of the following localities :—Mint Road, Bhoiwar Lane, Police Court Lane, Ghoga Street, British Hotel Lane, King Lane, and Elphinstone Circle. Out of these cases, three were removed to the Parsee Fever Hospital and the rest to the various plague hospitals. Twenty-one houses were evacuated. In the Mandvie ward five cases of plague and four of suspicious fever were removed to hospitals and six plague deaths were recorded. Seven contacts were sent to the Wari Bunder Camp. In C ward (south) Market section showed five cases and one death, Dhobie Talao 8 cases, and Fanaswady four cases and one death. In the same ward (north) seven cases and three deaths were recorded in the Kumbarwada section, one case and four deaths in the Khara Talao section, and three cases and eight deaths in the Bhuleshwar section. In D ward (west) two deaths from plague were recorded, and one case of plague was removed to a hospital. In the same ward (east) twelve cases of plague and suspicious fever and one death were recorded. Twelve contacts were removed to Wari Bunder Camp. In E Ward, Kamatipura and Tardeo sections, four cases of plague and six deaths due to the same disease were registered. Two cases were isolated and seven contacts despatched to the Wari Bunder Camp. In the same ward, Nagpada section showed two cases of plague and five deaths, and the Mazagon section eight cases and five deaths. In the Parel and Mahim districts four deaths from plague were recorded.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

Yesterday, 494 persons were detained under observation in the Wari Bunder Camp, and 663 in the Modikhana Camp.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 522, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 1,786, making a total of 2,378 persons. Departures by sea 1,201, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,270, making a total of 3,471 persons. Excess of departures over arrivals 1,093 persons.

THE BANDORA PLAGUE FUND.

	Rs.
Amount previously acknowledged	475
Mr J R Mody	20
Mr Hurkisondass Nurrottumdas	10
Mr A Hyderi	20
Mr R M Kennedy	10
Mr D C Setna	10
Mr H S Dixit	20
Mr Matubhai Kassenbhai	15
Dr Jan Mahmed Ismad	20
S A B	20
Total...Rs	620

DIVINE SERVICE.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

Wednesday, February 9.

6 p.m.—Evening Service, and address by Rev. W. G. Peel. Subject :—The Second Coming of our Lord. Rewards : the Tribulation ; The Marriage Supper.

Even meteorologists begin to ask when is the winter coming. A Vienna correspondent sends some news that will tantalise disappointed skaters, but in these islands the weather has recently become milder, the highest temperatures being reported singularly enough from the north. The other day the thermometer stood well above 50 degrees nearly all over Scotland, the reading at Leith being as high as 56 degrees, or eighteen degrees above the average for the time of year. An examination of records extending back for more than 25 years shows no such temperature at Leith on a January morning, the nearest approach to it being two degrees lower, and occurring on two days only out of the whole period.

A EUROPEAN BREAKING A BAILIFF'S NOSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Barker again charged Clive Durant with causing grievous hurt to Shapurji Framji, a bailiff of the Small Causes Court. Mr. S. B. Kapadia appeared for the prosecution, and Police Superintendent Hack watched the case on behalf of the police.

The magistrate inquired if the accused had got the complainant examined by a medical officer, as he had intimated at the last hearing.

The accused replied that, owing to circumstances over which he had no control, he failed to carry out that intention. He had applied to Drs. Boyd, Rozario, and Barry for that purpose, but they would not undertake the task, for the obvions reason that it came within the province of the Police Surgeon. The accused therefore applied that the police surgeon be called by the court and he be asked to give his opinion as to whether the complainant had really suffered a fracture of the bone as was alleged by the prosecution. The question of calling the police surgeon by the court was important not only to himself, but to the whole Indian public. A police surgeon was a public officer, and his services were not intended for the prosecution alone, but, if necessary, he was equally bound to give evidence for the defence. In support of this view of the matter the accused cited section 60 of the Evidence Act, and called the attention of the court to Mr. Inverarity's comments on Dr. Lyon's Medical Jurisprudence of India. He then submitted that, taking his advanced age into consideration, and keeping in mind that he was a man with a thin, non-muscular frame, it was physically impossible for him to strike such a blow as to cause fracture of a bone, as was stated by the complainant and Dr. Dias, the house-surgeon of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. He then urged that this case be submitted to the decision of a jury. He was an Englishman, and as such he claimed that right. On previous occasions he had come in conflict with various authorities, and in those cases the High Court had allowed him the right of trial by jury.

The magistrate asked the accused whether he was arguing on the point of calling the police surgeon as a witness, or applied for the committal of his case to the High Court.

The accused said that he had two applications to make : first, that the police surgeon be called as a witness for the purpose, of examining the injury sustained by the bailiff, and, secondly, that he (the accused) be allowed to cross-examine witnesses for the prosecution. He further demanded that he being a European British subject, his case be submitted to a jury.

The magistrate said that considering the evidence that was before the court he thought he would not be justified in framing a charge of grievous hurt, as certain necessary ingredients which were required for the offence of voluntarily causing grievous hurt did not exist in the present case. He expressed that opinion without prejudice to the complexion which the case might hereafter assume and subject to what might transpire in the course of further proceedings.

The accused thanked the magistrate for the expression of his opinion, and said that the best course was to allow him to cross-examine the witnesses for the prosecution. He further urged that if the court was disinclined to summon the police surgeon of its own accord, it should allow him to summon that officer for the defence.

The magistrate, in giving his decision in the matter, said that he declined to summon the police surgeon as a witness for two reasons. The first was that he had already medical evidence upon record which was uncontradicted and which rendered it absolutely unnecessary that the police surgeon should be called. The second reason was that he did not think that any question now arose as to whether the nasal bone of the complainant was broken or not. He had already intimated that he did not think that evidence in the case was sufficient to maintain the charge of voluntarily causing grievous hurt. Under the section relating to that offence, it was absolutely necessary to prove that the accused had struck the blow with the intention of causing grievous hurt, and he did not think that the prosecution had shown that that was the case. As regards the accused's application to allow him to recall witnesses for the prosecution he saw no reason to depart from the ordinary and usual prescribed course in the case. If any charge were framed in the case it would be voluntarily causing hurt, and if that charge was framed, then the accused had a right to recall witnesses who were in the precincts of the court for the purpose of cross-examination, and he presumed the accused would have every facility for cross-examining such witnesses. With regard to the accused's application to commit the case for trial in the High Court, the magistrate held that the matter was regulated by section 447 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and under that section it was quite impossible for him to accede to that application.

The accused asked if he could not recall all the witnesses for the prosecution.

The magistrate informed him that under the above section he was entitled to call those witnesses who were in the precincts of the court.

The accused stated that in that case he would summon those witnesses.

The magistrate remarked that in that event the witnesses would be considered as witnesses for the defence. The magistrate then inquired if the accused had made any application to the High Court to get the case transferred.

The accused said that he had not done so, as he had not got the necessary adjournment of the case for that purpose.

The magistrate observed that he had given him two adjournments, and had told him on each occasion to make his application to the High Court during those intervals. He would now adjourn the case for a fortnight.

The accused said that the time was not sufficient for moving the High Court.

The magistrate remarked that he had treated the accused with very great indulgence in the matter, still, for the present, he would adjourn the case to the 22nd instant.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF A NEW CHURCH.

Yesterday evening, the Ven. W. Scott, Archdeacon of Bombay, performed the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the New Church for the Umarkhady Mission, to be called "The Church of the Holy Cross," at the mission premises, at Babula Tank Road, Umarkhady, before a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen belonging to and taking interest in the mission.

The proceedings opened with the singing of a hymn, "The Church's one Foundation," followed by a short prayer, offered by the Archdeacon, as follows :—"O Almighty Lord God, Whom the heavens and earth cannot contain, yet Who disdainest not to dwell with Thy Church here on earth; mercifully grant that all evil may depart from this place whereon we are about to lay the foundation of a house to the honour and praise of Thy most holy Name; through Jesus Christ our Lord, Who ever liveth and reigneth." The Archdeacon then laid his hand upon the foundation-stone, and prayed as follows :—"O Lord Jesus Christ, Son of the Living God, Who art the brightness of the Father's glory, and the express image of His Person; the chief corner-stone hewn from the mountain without hands; the immutable foundation; strengthen this stone about to be laid in Thy name; and Thou Who art the beginning and the end, by Whom in the beginning God created all things be, we beseech Thee, the beginning, the increase, and the consummation of this our work which is undertaken to the glory of Thy name, Who, with the Father.

"Almighty and everlasting God, mercifully be pleased to bless this stone which we are about to place for a foundation in the Name and Strength of Him Who is the tried and precious stone, and grant that all they who to the furtherance of this work shall have faithfully offered to Thee of their substance may ever be preserved both in body and soul; Through."

A ritual having been gone througt in Marathi, the Archdeacon assisted the architect and builder in placing the stone, and said :—"In the faith of Jesus Christ, we place this foundation-stone in the Name of God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost. Amen.

"Here let true faith, the fear of God, and brotherly love ever remain : this place is consecrated to prayer and to the praise of the most holy Name of the same our Lord Jesus Christ. Who ever liveth. Amen.

Another hymn, "We love the place, &c.," was then sung, and the proceedings terminated with the following prayer offered by the Rev. J. H. Lord :—

"O God, Who art the shield and defence of Thy people, be ever at hand, we beseech Thee, to protect and succour the builders of this house; that the work which, through Thy mercy, hath now been began, may by their labour be brought to a happy end. Through.

"Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings, with Thy most gracious favour, and further us with Thy continual help; that in all our works begun, continued, and ended in Thee, we may glorify Thy holy Name, and finally by Thy mercy obtain everlasting life. Through.

"O God, Who hast built the living temple of Thy Church upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophet, Jesus Christ Himself being the chief corner-stone; grant unto the work of Thine own hands continual increase of glory and spiritual strength, and daily make Thy people more meet for the eternal tabernacle of Thy rest in the heavens; terough Jesus Christ our Lord, to Whom."

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot : 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 8TH OF FEBRUARY, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M ° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·986	W	1	73·6	47·2	70	...	1·29	−0·55
Sirsa	29·979	E	2	75·2	45·2	61	...	0·06	−1·24
Delhi	29·975	Calm	2	73·7	49·5	58	...	...	−1·68
Agra	29·975	SW	3	77·0	54·9	63	...	0·16	−0·63
Cawnpore	29·979	Calm	1	78·2	47·0	81	...	..	...
Allahabad	29·967	SSE	3	76·7	50·4	79	..	...	−1·36
Jhansi	29·951	NE	1	80·0	57·2	51	..	...	−0·92
Jacobabad	29·924	NNE	4	81·4	49·5	49	...	0·10	−0·28
Karachi	29·832	NNE	6	85·9	55·4	31	...	..	−1·06
Jeypore	29·968	NE	6	77·0	58·1	57	...	..	−1·05
Ajmere	29·964	E	3	76·9	55·7	69	...	..	−0·92
Deesa	29·838	ESE	7	83·7	55·1	48	...	..	−0·32
Ahmedabad	29·857	ESE	1	87·1	57·2	50	...	...	...
Bhuj	29·820	E	7	84·8	57·0	40	...	...	−0·29
Rajkot	29·837	WSW	4	85·9	57·0	68	...	...	−0·50
Ghadechi	29·816	SW	2	83·5	60·7	65	...	...	...
Veraval	29·833	ENE	6	76·1	62·8	70	...	...	...
Neemuch	29·926	NE	6	81·7	55·8	47	...	..	−0·79
Indore	29·850	S	1	80·8	53·1	53	...	...	−1·84
Saugor	29·933	E	10	79·7	55·1	50	...	...	−1·92
Jubbulpore	29·933	ENE	3	81·4	53·9	74	0·01	0·01	−1·84
Hoshangabad	29·878	NE	4	81·7	60·8	70	...	...	−1·54
Khandwa	29·862	NW	2	87·2	56·1	55	...	...	−1·19
Raipur	29·916	Calm	3	85·3	62·2	87	0·01	0·01	−1·09
Nagpur	29·863	NE	5	85·3	63·1	64	...	...	−2·16
Amraoti	29·845	ENE	6	89·7	61·8	59	...	0·07	−1·67
Akola	29·855	NNW	4	90·0	58·5	46	...	...	−2·14
Surat	29·856	Calm	2	84·5	61·5	62	..	...	−0·24
Malegaon	29·857	W	5	86·9	56·0	63	...	..	−1·17
Bombay	29·853	E	8	81·3	71·0	78	...	..	−0·88
Poona	29·887	WSW	9	89·5	55·9	77	..	...	−1·65
Ahmednagar	29·861	NNW	4	86·3	54·9	61	...	...	...
Aurangabad	29·893	SW	3	87·8	54·1	40	...	...	...
Sholapur	29·868	SW	6	90·7	64·6	45	...	...	−1·84
Ratnagiri	29·855	SE	5	83·4	68·9	74	..	...	−0·30
Belgaum	29·856	WSW	8	82·7	57·8	53	..	..	−2·29
Goa	29·84	E	6	83·0	70·1	90	...	...	...
Karwar	29·852	NNE	1	83·7	65·0	86	...	...	−2·82
Mangalore	29·849	ESE	3	86·3	70·4	72	...	...	−3·66
Calicut	29·842	NE	13	87·8	71·0	78	...	2·10	−4·39
Cochin	29·84	NNE	M	-	75·6	75	...	4·90	−4·30
Bangalore	29·899	ESE	6	84·8	60·4	71	...	0·50	−3·83
Secunderabad	29·816	SE	5	92·2	66·1	51	...	...	−2·13
Masulipatam	29·906	SE	5	85·5	72·1	83	...	..	−1·27
Bellary	29·868	Calm	1	91·7	64·7	63	...	0·1	−2·16
Cuddapah	29·858	NE	L	93·1	70·1	71	...	3·41	−2·47
Madras	29·883	SE	5	84·5	66·5	81	...	9·1	−10·38
Coimbatore	?	E	1	91·9	70·0	71	...	3·15	−1·18
Trichinopoly	29·885	N	5	92·5	69·9	77	...	3·29	−4·89
Negapatam	29·871	NW	10	84·9	70·5	85	...	11·12	−18·98
Colombo	29·836	ESE	3	87·5	72·0	78	...	22·86	−0·59
Aden	29·924	C	9	81·3	67·4	82	...	0·24	−0·68

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly in Gujarat, Berar, and at Karachi, Ajmere, Khandwa, Surat, Malegaon, Bombay and Ahmednagar, and has been steady, or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. Readings are highest in Rajputana, the Punjab and North-West Provinces, and lowest in Lower Sind and Gujarat. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds at Rajkot, Bhuj and Karachi show a tendency to cyclonic circulation, while they are very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Neemuch. The maximum temperature is from 5° to 8° in excess of the normal in Sind and at Lahore, and the minimum in very large excess in Rajputana and at Nagpur. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Cuddapah, and the lowest 45° at Sirsa. Humidity has increased considerably at Jubbulpore, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Malegaon, Ratnagiri and Goa, and the skies are partially clouded in several places. A few drops of rain have fallen at Jubbulpore and Raipur. The abnormal chart indicates that the disturbance noticed in yesterday's report has moved slowly northwards and its centre lies in about Latitude 21° or 22° N., Longitude 64° or 65° E., where the barometer is as much as a quarter of an inch below the normal. Pressure, which was yesterday only a little over a tenth below its normal in Lower Sind, Cutch, Gujarat and Kathiawar, is now nearly two-tenths below, which shows that the disturbance has a tendency to move north-eastwards. The sea being still smooth and the wind light along the coast from Bombay to Karachi, it is impossible to say with certainty what the weather is in the Arabian Sea, but the abnormal chart shows a well defined disturbance. The weather both over sea and land lying to the north of Latitude 15° and to the west of Longitude 73° is in a very unsettled condition, and inclined to become squally and disturbed. Local rain is probable in the Central Provinces, and the skies will become more or less cloudy in the disturbed area.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Feb. 8.

Tuesday : The barometer has fallen briskly in Bombay, Gujarat, Sind and Rajputana and changed slightly elsewhere. A shallow depression lies over Sind and Gujarat, but otherwise the conditions are unchanged. Pressure is decreasing from high pressure over the Punjab to low pressure over south of the Bay and south-east of the Arabian sea. In Sind the pressure is over two-tenths below the normal average, North-west to north-east winds prevail over the Bay and variable, or easterly else where. The force is light, and the temperature has risen over North-West Provinces, Bombay and Madras and been fairly steady elsewhere. The heat is greater than usual except over the coast districts of the Peninsula where it is in slight defect. The excess is large over North-West India and over Burma. A few light showers, not one of which has given one-tenth of an inch of rain, have been received in different parts of the country.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 7th February, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ... inches 29·881
Temperature of the Air ... degrees 75·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer ... 68·6
Dew Point ... 65·4
Relative humidity of Air ... 70
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10) ... 3
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees 81·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) ... 70·0
General Directions of wind* ... NNE, ENE, W, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles 241
* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

February 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.
Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.
Cable Saigon Hongkong interrupted. Telegrams are being diverted via Labuan without extra charge.
Eastern Telegraph Company notify interruption of one of their Mediterranean cables. Some delay to European traffic is likely to accrue therefrom.
Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.
Bolamo Bissao interrupted.
Pasni Gwadur interrupted. Restoration expected in few days.

Rowland's Odonto or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children, Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of Argand Lamps and Furniture advertised to take place on Thursday, the 10th instant, is POSTPONED until further notice.

On FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, above the office of Mr. E. W. Flower, House Agent, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glassware, and crockery, fancy table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, carpets, windproof lamps, folding harmonium, hand-sewing machine, etc., the property of C. LEINIGER, Esq.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Hope Hall," Mazagon, at the foot of Handcock bridge, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome square piano by Soundy, full size French billiard table, nearly new, by Lazarus of Calcutta, with patent marker, cues, lamp, etc., with table ornaments, handsome pictures, wind-proof lamps, by Hinks and Ditmar, Brussels' and Persian carpets, etc., the property of A. F. SOUNDY, Esq., changing residence.

The property of another gentleman—

1 bow-shaped English-made landau, by Laurie and Marner, recently arrived, patent spring on the hood.

1 four-wheeled dog-cart with brake, Gibson's Axle.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE-SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 7, Love Lane, Byculla, the handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, Oriental iron-grand cottage piano by Soundy and Co. in good order, table and hanging lamps, pictures, table ornaments, aviary with birds, wearing apparel, etc., the property of the late F. T. ROBERTSON, Esq.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Highfield" Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and substantial French-polished complete suites of blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture, made to order, also cane furniture, glassware and crockery of 120 pattern from Army and Navy Society, superior table, hanging and standing lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, rich table ornaments, very rich silk and tapestry door curtains, choice garden plants, etc., the property of G. AGELASTO, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Warden Road, Breach Candy, opposite the Battery, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, also fancy bamboo furniture, Treacher's glassware and crockery, platedware, grand cottage piano by Ross and Co., very little used, stylish gig, rich table ornaments, windproof table and hanging lamps by Ditmar, door curtains, fish aquarium, etc., the property of W. E. AVELINE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th February, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods :—

29 cases Sherry (London Club).
25 cases Port (London Club).
[illegible] hogshead each 51 gallons Beer.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 ladies' side saddle.
1 handsome strong-built glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 powerful bay Arab, aged, goes in single and double harness.
1 strong-built victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 grey waler, fast and showy, goes in saddle and harness.
1 handsome strong gig, newly done up.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 9th February, 1898.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

HIGH COURT O. O. C. J.

Suit No. 327 of 1893.

Eshwantrao Anantrao Dangy..........Plaintiff,

vs.

Dominic Manuel De Cruz and another.....Defendants.

Under instructions from Charles Agnew Turner, Esq., and in pursuance of the decree in the above Suit, dated the 3rd day of December, 1896, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th February, 1898, at 4 p.m., sell in one lot, by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property :—

All that piece of land situate on the west side of Durga Road, at Mahim, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 7, new No. 11,846 and new Survey No. 7, containing by admeasurement 118 square yards or thereabouts, together with the buildings dwelling-house erected and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward G, No. 5296 [1], Street No. 38, and bounded on the east by the said Durga Road, on the west partly by the property belonging to the said Dominic Manuel De Cruz, and partly by the property of Jehangir Hormusjee Mody, on the north by a sweepers' gully and beyond that by the property of the said Jehangir Hormusjee Mody, and on the south partly by the property belonging to the said John De Cruz, Pascoal De Cruz, Antonio alias Santan De Cruz, and Dominic Manuel De Cruz, and partly by the property belonging to the said Dominic Manuel De Cruz, and which said premises were for some time past and are now in the occupation of the said Dominic Manuel De Cruz.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. R. S. Brown and Co., Attorneys for the said C. A. Turner, Esq., and to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 4th February, 1898.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CYCLES! CYCLES!! CYCLES!!!

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CYCLISTS.

The following cycles will be put up for sale by Public Auction, and one at a time to suit the conveniences of the various buyers by the undersigned auctioneers, at their Sale Rooms, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., and Sale to commence at 3 p.m. :—

The Elston Cycles.

4 Gent's Safety with 1 1-2 cushion tyres.
1 Lady's do. do.

The Peerless Cycles.

2 Gent's and 2 Lady's Safety with 1 1-4 and 1 1-2 cushion tyres.

The Regene D'or Cycles.

6 Gent's and 2 Lady's Safety with Scott's Standard pneumatic tyres.

Now on view.

SALE OF WINES AND SPIRITS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, the following.—

25 cases gin.
10 „ rum.
25 „ brandy.
20 „ claret.
10 „ American solera and special whisky.
10 „ Breakfast claret.
10 „ Dinner claret.
50 „ Vinho claret ports.
2 „ Franz Joseph water.

One lot ullaged champagne, sherry, port, madeira, burgandy, claret, wines, sparkling moselle, etc.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 p.m., at their Sale Rooms, 21, Medows Street, the following :—

1 case eyelets.
1 „ 32 dozen genuine The Vits' razors.
1 „ 20 dozen antiseptic tablets.
1 „ 50 bottles liqueur Raspail.
1 „ 6 gross artificial diamond rings.
1 „ 15 gross tin waiters.
10 „ gilt mouldings.
1 „ fancy envelopes.

Property of a deceased gentleman, consisting of cupboards, bed-steads, chairs, tables, etc.

SALE OF PINOPHENOL, CARBOLIC ACID AND CRESOL.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, the following :—

450 drums Fletcher's phenol purifier.
200 drums ea 1 gallon.
200 drums ea 2 gallons.
50 drums ea 5 gallons.
100 bottles ea 20 oz. Fletcher's pinophenol.
100 drums ea 5 gallons Fletcher's carbolic acid 98 per cent.
100 drums ea 5 gallons cresol.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th February, 1898. Auctioneers.

PIANOS !! PIANOS !!!

NEW AND SECONDHAND IRONFRAMED COTTAGE AND SQUARE PIANOS.

From Rs. 250 to Rs. 700. Trial solicited.

PIANOFORTE DEPOT,

Opposite Charni Road Station, Queen's Road.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"

And a Lecture by

BEAUCLERK,

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., MADRA

LAWRENCE AND MAYO.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East.

BY APPOINTMENT

To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN & KINCARDINE
Viceroy and Governor-General of India ;
H. E. Sir G. S. WHITE,
Commander-in-Chief in India ;
LORD WENLOCK and LORD ROBERTS.

OFFICES IN INDIA :
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.

HEAD OFFICES :
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.

Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Alliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs.	a
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4	0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 3, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THE

NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE TRADING COMPANY,

(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL

IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THEIR

NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS
AND
WATERFALL COFFEES

RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)

Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,

1-4 lb. tin 5 as., 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.

Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

NOW READY.

TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED.
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE.
PRICE : Rs. 5 ; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 8.

A DECLINE of 1-8 per cent. made the price of Consols in London yesterday 112 1-2. French Rentes were unchanged at 103 1-2 ; but Paris Exchange on London advanced 1-2 centime to 25·24 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 116 1-2, while Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per cents were 1-4 per cent. higher at £63 11-16. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 7-32d. The price of Bar Silver was 1-8d. lower at 26 1-8d. per oz., and in New York it continued at 26 3-4 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent more at 4-85 1-4 dollars.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted at 38s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market firmer ; yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 36 3-4s. per 416 lbs., same shipment, to the same ports, sellers via the Canal in a firmer market ; Brown Rapeseed at 34½s. per 416 lbs., April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market firmer in tone ; and Linseed at 34 3-4s. per 416 lbs., February-March shipment, to Hamburg, business done via the Canal, market firmer.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The day's sales were 14,000 bales, and the Imports 15,000 bales. Spot Mid.-Americans were quoted at 3¼d. per lb., and in East Indians there was no change in prices. American Arrivals advanced 3-64d. in the more distant, and 1-16d. in the near positions, extreme quotations being 3 15-64d. for February delivery and 3 17-64d. for June-July.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands were 1-8 cent higher, at 6 1-16 cents per lb. ; May Futures 6 points, at 5·95 cents ; and August Futures 7 points, at 6·05 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 35,000 bales ; the arrivals to date this season showing the following comparison with those in 1897 and 1896 :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Monday's Receipts	35,000	27,000	20,000
Two-days' do.	72,000	41,000	37,000
Since 1st Sept.	6,805,000	5,651,000	4,148,000

Appended is our usual weekly comparative statement of the movements of Cotton :—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Week's Receipts	215,000	100,000	113,000
„ Exports to U. Kingdom..	103,000	77,000	67,000
„ „ Continent	102,000	75,000	79,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ...	6,734,000	5,512,000	4,111,000
„ exports to U. K. do. ...	3,572,000	2,362,000	1,446,000
„ „ to Continent do. ...	4,037,000	1,896,000	1,508,000
Stock in the Ports	1,250,000	998,000	911,000

Total visible supply of cotton for all Europe on the 4th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Total supply of all kinds	4,610,000	4,177,170	4,015,240
„ „ Surats	76,000	166,840	273,840

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Stock in Liverpool............	1,050,000	1,299,110	1,099,700
„ London	4,000	4,600	5,000
American Afloat	300,000	267,700	203,000
East Indian	2,000	10,000	27,000
Total ...	1,356,000	1,581,410	1,334,700
Price of Middling-Americans ...	3 7-32d.	3 31-32d.	4 19-32d.
„ Good Dhollera............	2 25-32d.	3 13-32d.	3 11-16d.
Difference......	13-32d.	9-16d.	29-32d.

Locally, the enquiry to-day has been good, in a firm maket. Prices are generally Rs. 2 higher, "Good" Broach being quoted at Rs. 174 per candy for March delivery, "Good" Bhownugger at Rs. 157 per candy for May, and "Fully Good" Bengal at Rs. 137 per candy for March delivery. Exporters have bought 2,400 bales, and the local Mills 1,300 bales.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Sunday and yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton........................	11,953	bales.
Wheat........................	4,225	cwts.
Linseed	4,889	„
Rapeseed	2,440	„
Gingelly	11,561	„
Castorseed	2,674	„
Rice........................	2,988	„

FREIGHTS continue dull. No business of importance is reported, the enquiry being but limited.

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone at 1s 3 7-8 for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s 4 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits. The latter have been scarce ; for the former there has been but little enquiry, and the business passing has been very limited, rates closing as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand......		1s. 3 7-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 3 7-8d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight...		1s. 3 15-16d.	„
Credits	3 do. ...	1s. 4 1-16d.	„
Francs	3 do.	1·69	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm at 96 3-8 for Cash, for 3½ per Cents, and 97 for the Settlement ; Threes are lower, at 87.

SHARES are neglected. Manockjee Petit Mills have advanced Rs. 2 1-2, and James Greaves have declined Rs. 5.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Ceres, 2,316 tons, Captain C Pickthorn, will sail to-day, for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s s Kurrachee, 2,317 tons, Captain W E Robertson, will sail to-day, for Genoa and Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE s s Ileafæe, 373 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Maculla (1st February), with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Mr Allana Munjee.

THE s s Idar, 2,595 tons, Captain D Milne, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Newport (14th January) with a cargo of 5,748 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward, Bates and Co.

THE s s Claverley, 1,838 tons, Captain F W Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta (28th January) with a cargo of 3,946 tons of coal. The Vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kapurthala, 720 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi (5th February) via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr Keymer as cabin and 177 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
B	Tokio	2481	Jones	Karachi		F M & Co
C	Naseri	912	Raffin	Red Sea Ports		B P S N Co
D	Clan Ogilvy	1690	Young	N F		F M & Co
G	Safari	892	Kiene	Zanzibar	N F	F Heyer
M	Kurrachee	2317	Robertson	Genoa	10-2	J M & Co
P	Radley	1984	Tulloch	N F		Bombay Co, Ld
Q	Hajeen	1813	Smith	Hamburg		K Nixon& Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
Bahaduri	829	Adam	Karachi	8-2	S & Co
Mahanadi	547	Fakeer	N F		S & Co
Sabarmati	524	Fakeera	G Ports	10-2	S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
6	Thames	2321	Barcham	China	16-2	P & O S N Co
7	Poseidon	2432	Mayer	Trieste	12-2	A L S N Co
9	Melpomene	1845	Martinolich	Trieste	16-2	A L S N Co
11	Bq Pawady	458	Junghans	Mauritius		V Ebrahim
15	Kassala	2497	Butler	Hamburg	7-2	Finlay Muir

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Merkara............3094 tons gross..........................B I S N Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Idar s	Milne	Newport, Jan 14
	Ileafæe s	Nacoda	Maculla, Feb 1
	Melbourne s	Duchatean	Marseilles, Jan 23
	Kapurthala s	Rothwell	Karachi, Feb 5
	Claverley s	Livingstone,	Calcutta, Jan 28

DEPARTURE.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	R I M S Clive	Beaumont	Durban.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Steamer Ceres, Pickthorn, for Calcutta.
„ Kurrachee, Robertson, for Genoa and Marseilles.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—FEBRUARY 7.

10 p.m. ... ... 73·6

TUESDAY.—FEBRUARY 8.

6 a.m. ... ... 72·1
10 a.m. ... ... 76·4
2 p.m. ... ... 81·0
4 p.m. ... ... 80·7

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

CHALMERS—February 8, at National Bank House, Bombay, the wife of H. Chalmers, of a daughter.

POONA.

MARRIAGE.

PLUNKETT—HALL—February 7, at St. Mary's Church, Poona, Joseph William, eldest son of A. H. Plunkett, Esq., C. I. E., to Ellen Elizabeth, daughter of the late Major G. N. Hall.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CRABBE—February 5, at 3, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, Mrs W Crabbe, of a son.

PANTIN—January 28, at Nagpur, the wife of Robert Gerald Pantin, Indian Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BENN—PARKER—January 31, at St Mary's Church, Quetta, by the Rev R Brookes, Chaplain, Robert A E Benn, Sind Horse, Military Adviser and Assistant to H H Khan of Kalat, to Edith, third daughter of Major-General N F Parker, Bengal Staff Corps, retired.

DEATHS.

DOWDALL—January 29, Lieutenant Thomas Percy Dowdall, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, killed in action in the Shin Kamar Pass.

HUGHES—January 29, 2nd Lieutenant Ernest St George Hughes, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, killed in action in the Shin Kamar Pass.

NEILSON—January 31, at Bikanir, Margaret Elsie, loved wife of Surgeon-Major Neilson, H M's, aged 40.

TRENCH—January 29, at Lundi Kotal, Lieutenant Henry William Bloomfield Trench, 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, of enteric fever.

WALKER—January 29, Lieutenant Malcolm Reginald Walker, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, killed in action in the Shin Kamar Pass.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1898.

No part of the City Improvement Bill has been the subject of more adverse comment than the much canvassed "Bludgeon Clauses" 70, 71 and 72, which are headed "Guarantee for the fulfilment of Liabilities." These clauses authorise the Accountant-General to make payment of any liability the Board may be unable to meet in respect to interest or investment of sinking fund charges and to obtain repayment from the Municipal Commissioner, "and thereupon the Corporation may, and if required by Government shall, levy any special tax as may be approved by Government in this behalf." In the event of the Commissioner failing to make payment as required "Government may attach the Municipal Fund or any tax leviable by the Corporation." These provisions have been characterised as unnecessary, insulting to the Corporation, making it financially subordinate to the new local body, and opening up a possible vista of a burdensome drain on Municipal funds, not in keeping with the intimation made by Government that it was proposed that there should be a restriction of the special rate to be imposed to a maximum of two per cent. in any one year. If the first of these three objections could be sustained, Government would be well advised to strike out from the Bill provisions that are disliked even in quarters where otherwise the measure receives hearty support. In legislation affecting so many interests, the line of least resistance ought to be adopted when compatible with the efficiency and workableness of the scheme. But the case for the objection has not been made out simply by declaring off hand that it is unnecessary. It it be essential to the financial success of the scheme that a "Guarantee for fulfilment of Liabilities" shall be provided the inventor must have that guarantee in some tangible shape. There is a consensus of opinion amongst business men that if the loans are to be raised on favourable terms some positive guarantee must be forthcoming. Now, greatly as the Bombay ratepayer may regret the fact, a guarantee from the Government of India is out of the question, for the principle has long been laid down that Imperial funds are not to be mortgaged by guaranteeing loans for purposes of a municipal character. If this firmly established principle was departed from in the case of Bombay the precedent would render it difficult to resist similar claims on behalf of Calcutta, Nagpur, Delhi, and other cities where sanitary reform is needed. It would be impossible to draw the line at Bombay and the principle would have to be abandoned. The prospect of the local Government stepping in to ensure investors against loss is equally remote, for much the same reason. The provincial Governments are allocated certain grants subject to stipulations as to the purposes to which they may be applied, and the rules laid down by the Government of India would prevent the inclusion of the guarantee of a local scheme in these purposes. Not being able to give direct security the Bombay Government do the next best thing to reassure timid investors—they propose to exercise a most rigorous control over the financial operations of the new Board, and to lay down a well defined procedure for the protection of investers in the event of default being made by the new authority in payment of interest or investment of sinking fund charges. Without such provision the London capitalists, or for that matter capitalists in Bombay, would be far less ready to lend money at the lowest rates. It is of great importance to the taxpayers that a scheme involving a posssible ultimate outlay of five crores of rupees should be financed on favourable terms. If "the guarantee for fulfilment of liabilities" effect a saving of one per cent. per annum the "Bludgeon Clauses" may prove a blessing in disguise.

But this sordid consideration will not absolve Government from the duty of seriously considering the question whether some other method is not feasible. Now, it may be assumed that all those who have regarded the Clauses as endangering the rights of the Corporation and its financial independence will be ready to subscribe heartily to the view that the more nearly the conditions of local self-Government in Indian cities approximate to those which obtain in England the better for all concerned. Mr. Wacha, one of the strongest opponents of the "Bludgeon Clauses," has a great admiration for the constitution and work of the London County Council, and the nearer the Bombay Municipality approximates to that model, the greater will be his gratification. It must therefore be to Mr. Wacha, and those who share his views, a source of consolation to reflect that the very provisions of the new Bill regarded as so humiliating to the Corporation, have their counterpart in the civic administration of the world's metropolis. From time to time the London School Board sends in to the County Council a precept stating the amount of money required for educational purposes for a given time, and the day on which it is to be handed over. All that the County Council has to do is to pay the money. No one has ever suggested that the Council should have power to revise, curtail or otherwise control the expenditure of the School Board, which it should be remembered is not in any wise circumscribed by any legislative limit. It has never been suggested that the London School Board is spending the money of the County Council. The latter authority is simply the collecting agency for the money required by the School Board for educational purposes. This is the practice not only in London, but throughout England—the School Boards and certain other public bodies are empowered to send in precepts to the County, District, Town, or Parish Council as the case may be, for the sums needed to carry on the work assigned to them by the Legislature, and the Councils are required by law to add these precepts to the amount to be collected on their own behalf from the ratepayers. If they do not do so "the Bludgeon Clauses" of certain Acts of the British Legislature are applied by the Local Government Board,—clauses which are, if anything, more summary and more stringent than those which have been received with so great an outcry in Bombay. They are never objected to in England, simply because the various Councils charged with the civic administration of their respective areas, fully understand that the funds requisitioned by the School Boards are the monies of the rate-payers ear-marked by the Legislature for a special purpose, and collected by them for the general convenience, in order to save the extra working expenses that would be involved in having separate collecting establishments for each local body.

The position of the Bombay Municipality will be precisely the same in regard to the new Trust. That fact has altogether been lost sight of in the talk of "humiliating" the Corporation, and the iniquity of making it pay it has not voted without giving it any control over the expenditure of the Trust. It is a complete misunderstanding of the real position to talk of the new Trust as spending the money of the Municipality. The Municipality will be the collecting agent of the Board's funds. The only difference between the practice adopted in England and that to be here followed is that the Corporation will be strongly represented on the new Board, while the London County Council and the civic Councils generally have no such means of exercising a curbing influence over the expenditure of the School and other Boards for which they collect funds. Forcible and very plausible objections have been urged to the "Bludgeon Clauses" as incompatible with the intimation of Government that "it is proposed to give legislative effect to a restriction of the special rate to be imposed to a maximum of two per cent. in any one year." Since the letter containing this paragraph was written in October last the Bill has been subjected to severe scrutiny by the financial advisers of the Government of India, and that the Governor-in-Council has not had an altogether free hand in the matter. The somewhat ambiguous Clause 63 limits the payments to the Board to two per cent. per annum, and there is nothing necessarily incompatible with this provision in Clause 70. The opinion of Government based on the most careful estimates, which were subjected to the scrutiny of financial experts in Calcutta, is that two per cent. will fully cover the cost of financing the scheme. In the statement of Objects and Reasons it is pointed out that "constituted and controlled as proposed, the Board will not be in a position to incur liabilities not fully covered by their resources." But although the risks are so slight ample guarantees are given by Clause 70 that investors in the capital of the Trust shall receive their interest, even if to do so a special tax over and above the ordinary contribution has to be imposed. It would be strange indeed if the Bill were to enact that on no account shall the cost of the scheme exceed two per cent., and that rather than deviate from this position, nothing shall be done to deliver the city from the insanitary conditions which have cost us so dear last year and this year. Paris, Glasgow, and other cities have before now been obliged to set their houses in order at considerable expense. They have found that the outlay was recouped many times over by the increased prosperity resulting from the improvements made. The necessary work has to be done, and cannot be stopped on the ground that in certain unlikely contingencies it may in some years involve an expenditure greater by a quarter or half per cent. more than the two per cent. approximately fixed by Government.

THE cleansing of the filter beds at Malabar Hill has been in progress for some time, and three out of the four will be working in a few days. The area of the beds is about 5,030 square yards. But as it is seldom or never that all four beds are used at one time owing to the need for frequent cleansing, not more than 4½ millions of gallons of filtered water can be stored. At the Bhundarwada Reservoir there are nine filter beds with a total area of 15,000 square yards, 12,000 of which may be reckoned as a working basis of filtration—this being equal to 7½ million gallons. The storage of filtered water is thus 12 million gallons. The Tansa water being clearer than that of Tuli, the need for its undergoing this cleansing process is less great. The sanitarian would consider it very undesirable to admit that the need does not exist, but in view of the heavy demands now being made on the Municipal revenues this counsel of perfection has not much chance of being listened to for a long time to come. A far more urgent need in regard to the water-supply is the provision of the additional mains which Mr. Tomlinson again and again urged should be constructed, so as to ensure the equitable distribution of the supply in all parts of the town where it is needed. The Corporation has spent crores of rupees upon its water supply, but has delayed the completion of these connecting mains, which would only cost a few lakhs, with the result that in some parts of the town something approaching to a water famine occurs in some localities in the hot weather, while in other districts the pressure is superabundant. No doubt there is a great deal of preventitive waste at times when the supply is adequate, but that is question that is not solved by the absence of an adequate service of mains. The adoption of the system of payment by metre is believed by many competent objervers to be the only adequate solution But meanwhile something more might be done than at present by the prosecution of offenders to put some check on the waste of water, which accounts in no small degree for the existing unhealthy and fever breeding saturation of the subsoil. It is the customary thing in native chawls for taps to be kept running all day long, and when a tap is in full this means a waste of no less 100 than gallons per hour. The consumption of water per caput in the Bombay chawls is 40 or 50 gallons daily, whereas the natural consumption ranges from 14 to 18 gallons. Last year the connections were cut off from many chawls where plague was raging, and the result was a considerable improvement in the health of the inmates. It could be wished that this plan was being followed by the present plague authorities, both as a means of preventing sickness and of saving water. It is true that the stand pipes in the street are kept running all day, despite the existence of a Water Waste Preventive Staff, but there must be a good deal it eaving in to having the waste confined to one tap instead of being distributed over 40 or 50 house taps. We understand that the present Water Engineer has recommended the use of self-closing taps, which would automatically prevent the waste of water that arises from the custom of keeping the taps running.

THE temporary increase in the number of persons on famine relief has again disappeared and the total is now well below twenty thousand. Still there is want of rain. Although light to fair showers have fallen in Madras, the water-supply for irrigation is generally insufficient in rain-fed areas. Indeed, rain is wanted everywhere. Harvesting continues, and the outturn is generally middling, but prices remain high, and there is no improvement in prospects of growing crops. In Bombay standing crops are good, except in ten districts, where they have been damaged by blight, cold, drought or locusts. Cotton in one taluka of Bijapur and poppy in one of Baroda are diseased. The reaping of early crops continues in four and of late crops in three districts. Further, fodder is sufficient and agricultural stock healthy. But it will be some time before the position in Bombay is satisfactory, prices remaining high and rising and there still being over twelve thousand persons on relief-works. In Bengal standing crops have been benefited by rain, which has been fairly general over Bengal proper and Bihar, but, on the other hand, hail has in places done considerable damage. In parts of South Bihar and Chota Nagpur rain is badly wanted for the spring crop. Poppy is in good condition except the late sown plants in Monghyr. Scarcity of fodder is reported from the flooded tracts of Chittagong and from Kurigram in Rangpur. Over the sub-montane districts of the North-West Provinces and Oudh rain has fallen, but more is urgently wanted for the unirrigated crops. At the same time irrigated crops and paddy are doing well, markets are well stocked, and prices remain stationary. In the Punjab only crops in dry land are suffering from want of rain, which is badly needed in most districts. The condition of cattle is poor in some places while foddder is scarce, but a welcome downpour of rain has done much good. The condition of the winter crops in the Central Provinces is generally fair to good, but they have suffered to some extent from want of rain in the Hoshangabad and Bilaspur districts, and some of them, more especially pulses, have been slightly damaged by cold and frost in parts of other districts. Elsewhere conditions are practically the same as last week.

THE Plague Committee would do well to reconsider the determination unfortunately arrived at to establish a camp of refuge for the residents in infected buildings in the vacant ground adjacent to several of the largest and most important educational institutions in the City. The intention is to cover the whole of the ground with huts of the usual kind, a space of only some three or four yards in width being left between the huts and the school boundaries. There is an obvious risk of plague infection consequent on the practice now confined of permitting the furniture, bedding, and other effects to be removed from the evacuated houses and carried to the camps without undergoing any process of disinfection. Apart from that danger, which is very real, the congregation of five thousand people of the least responsible classes on a site enclosed on all sides by educational establishments is an outrage on every principle of sanitation. If the space must under the stress of an urgent necessity be utilised for the purpose, the least that can be done is to restrict the numbers to be there hutted to reasonable proportions. Instead the contemplated five thousand should be reduced to one-half or even less. A thousand would be five hundred too many on such a site in a time of plague.

WE hear that Dr. Weir has met with a serious accident to his elbow, yesterday morning, through slipping in the verandah of the Municipal Office.

ACCORDING to the telegraphic advice received to-day, from Hongkong, the fortnightly sales of yarn at that place are reported at 7,000 bales. Exchange on Bombay is Rs. 142. During the earlier part of the fortnight there was a fair demand for yarn, but during the past few days the feeling has been rather quieter.

THE collateral enquiry in the testamentary suit of Meherbai vs. Manekbai, widow, as to the alleged defacement of certain Municipal death registers by Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee, of Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey at the High Court, yesterday. Byramjee Nasarwanjee, the mehta of the Parsee Punchayet, who is in charge of the death registers of Parsees kept at the Towers of Silence, was further examined by the learned Judge in great detail ; and was followed by Mr. Jivanjee Jamsetjee Mody, the secretary to the Parsee Punchayet trustees, who described the various communications and interviews he has had with Mr. Hormusjee in connection with the death registers. The Judge remarked that the evidence of Merwanjee Muncherjee, the absconding clerk of Mr. Hormusjee, was necessary. Mr. Inverarity suggested that a summons should be posted on the door of the clerk's house ; and if he failed to obey it, a warrant should be issued for his arrest. This course was agreed to ; and the enquiry was further adjourned till to-morrow.

THE Port Officer, yesterday, received the following telegram from the Meteorological Reporter, Simla :—"Storm signal, pressure very low for time of year, on Sind and Kathiawar coasts. Depression apparently unimportant, weather fine, winds light, but vessels leaving port might be informed of the conditions and proceed with caution.

THE Rev. Thomas Evans, for many years stationed at Mussooree, and known all over India as a redoubtable preacher of temperance, has accepted the pastorate of the Welsh Baptist chapel at Newport, Pembrokeshire.

WE may fairly take it, writes a correspondent—and I think this is a point that may be carefully noted,—that the pension system tends very largely to an absence of thrift amongst non-pensioners. There are Government pensioners, of course, at home, but they are not of sufficiently high percentage to influence the many, but in India everyone has a father, or an elder brother, or, at any rate, numbers of acquaintances who are in pensionable posts, and the system tells. It is in this way. The man who is in a pensionable post has no need to save, he lives up to his income, and is quite justified in saving nothing. The example, however, is catching even amongst those who have no pension to look forward to ; their fathers, who were pensioners never troubled to save, and they themselves, though they have no pension to look forward to live as they saw their fathers live ; and providence becomes almost an unknown factor. An episcopal address at a business meeting of a bank is a somewhat novel idea ; but it was in excellent order.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

Parliament was opened to-day.

Her Majesty in her Speech from the Throne, which was read by the Lord Chancellor, said :—

My relations with all foreign Powers are friendly.

I hope that the obstacles against arriving at an unanimous agreement in Crete will before long be surmounted.

Owing to intelligence received, which is apparently trustworthy, of the Khalifa's intention to advance against the Egyptian army in the Soudan, I have despatched a contingent of British troops to Berber to the assistance of the Khedive.

Her Majesty then announces the conclusion of a Treaty of friendship and commerce with King Menelik, and the proposals to enable the West Indies to tide over the present crisis.

Her Majesty then says the organised outbreak of fanaticism on the North-Western borders of India has induced many tribes to break their engagements and attack the military posts, and even invade the settled part of my territory, and I have been compelled to send expeditions to punish these outrages and insure peace in the future.

A portion of the Afridi tribes have not yet accepted my terms, but elsewhere operations have been successfully concluded.

The courage and endurance of my troops, both British and Native, has overcome almost insuperable difficulties.

The country will have ro deplore the loss of many valuable lives, both amongst my own troops and those placed voluntarily and loyally at my disposal by the Native Princes of India.

Though the mortality from plague in India is less alarming than last year, it still causes me anxiety, and my Government will spare no effort to limit its extent, and mitigate its effects, and I am confident that I shall receive the loyal assistance of my Indian subjects in this arduous task.

I am rejoiced at the ending of the Famine, and have reason to anticipate a prosperous year both for agriculture and commerce throughout India.

In view of the enormous armaments now maintained by other nations, the duty of providing for the defence of the Empire involves an expenditure beyond former precedent.

Her Majesty then announces a Bill to secure increased strength and efficiency of the Army, and to amend the present conditions of Military Service. Also for local Government in Ireland, and to create municipalities in London, and other measures.

No mention is made of China.

BLUE BOOK ON THE FRONTIER QUESTION.

A voluminous Blue Book has been published regarding our relations with the tribes on our North-West frontier of India.

The principal despatch in it is from Lord George Hamilton to the Viceroy, dated 28th January, 1898, which concurs with the Viceroy that the hostilities are principally due to an unprecedented outbreak of fanaticism, which the tribal organisation was powerless to oppose, and it should be one of our primary objects to allay the suspicions aroused by the Durand Agreement which has assisted the Mullahs in fanning the fanaticism.

It is impossible to lay down precise instructions for our future policy, but Her Majesty's Government are resolved to adhere to certain leading principles.

The Despatch then says it is essential firstly to consider the best possible concentration of military force enabling us to cope with different responsibilities.

Secondly, to avoid all possible interference with the tribes, and hence Government have declined to sanction the imposition of a tribute on the Afridis and Orakzais or the disarmament of the tribes. But the wholesale traffic in arms and munitions must be scrupulously investigated and controlled.

The safety of the Khyber must be the paramount consideration, and the Government trust it will still be possible to enlist the goodwill of the Afridis in protecting the road.

No new responsibility should be undertaken unless absolutely required by actual strategical necessities.

THE ZOLA TRIAL.

LONDON FEB. 7.

The first day of the Zola trial was occupied in citing witnesses, many of them declining to attend, whereupon M. Zola's counsel applied to the Court to enforce their attendance.

A decision on this point willbe given to-morrow.

FRANCE AND EGYPT.

M. Hanotaux, in the Chamber of Deputies, to-day, said that France would continue to defend the rights of the Sultan and the Powers in Egypt.

THE CHINESE LOAN QUESTION.

LONDON. FEB 8.

The *Times'* correspondent at Peking believes that China will decline alike the British and Russian proposals regarding a loan, fearing that their acceptance would give umbrage to the disappointed Power. Meanwhile, China is seeking to raise a loan by other means.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

FEB. 7.

In the match against New South Wales, England scored 227 for six wickets.

FEB. 8.

In the match against New South Wales, Stoddarts were out in the first innings for 387 runs.

PLAGUE IN HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, FEB. 8.

The latest reports show that four other villages have been attacked. At Karamba there were 36 cases and 23 deaths ; Nanuj 12 cases and 2 deaths ; Warligoan 124 cases, and 28 deaths ; and Kirki 24 cases and 15 deaths.

A vigorous blow is now being struck to stamp out the plague, but the medical staff is not sufficient to cope with its ravages. All infected villages are being evacuated, and six search parties are engaged in visiting the infected areas.

THE BRITISH INDIA OFFICERS' STRIKE.

CAPTAINS AS OFFICERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 7.

The captains of the steamers Nerbudda and Pentakota under orders of the B. I. S. N. Company took over the places of the officers on the steamer Malda, with the English and Indian mails from Rangoon, and she sailed during the afternoon.

THE OFFICERS STILL HOLDING OUT.

SIXTEEN VESSELS LYING IN DOCK.

FEB. 8.

One British India steamer (the small paddle steamer) left port, to-day, for Moulmein, the captain of the Chupra taking the place of the officer.

The Meanatchy, which should have left for Madras coast ports, could not leave ; the Nerbudda and Okhla, laden with rice for Bombay, are also detained.

At present sixteen British India steamers are lying in the port, and the officers of all of these vessels (forty-five in number) are living ashore.

THE WEAPONS WITH THE TRIBESMEN.

THE IMPORTATION THEORY DISPROVED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 8.

The report now submitted on the results of the examination in the Rawalpindi Arsenal of breech-loaders surrendered to Malakhand and Mohmand forces disposes once for all of the supposition that weapons have been reaching the tribesmen in any quantities from outside sources. It shows that putting aside the weapons made up from components of condemned Government breech-loaders, and those which are not very serviceable, by far the larger proportion of arms are proved by the marks they bear to have been stolen at various times from troops in India.

There are no Lee-Metfords or Martini-Henry rifles that seem to have been imported by private persons, nor are any of the arms of Kabul manufacture. Only thirteen rifles in all are other than of Government pattern. Of these thirteen, eight are of foreign make, seven being Remingtons or Winchesters of American manufacture. The one remaining foreign weapon alone is said to be Russian, and is of the same pattern as a discarded military rifle, a few of which have been seen in Afghanistan.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT HAMMOND.

Lieutenant Hammond, lately Orderly Officer to his uncle, General Hammond, died, to-day, in the Nowshera Hospital, of a gunshot wound he received in action in the Bazaar Valley.

THE CONDITION OF SIR GEORGE WHITE.

Sir George White has no fever, and continues to progress exceedingly favourably.

POSTAL CONFERENCE.

A small Postal Conference was held in Calcutta, to-day.

MILITARY NEWS.

Field service privileges have been sanctioned for troops and followers sent to Mekran, including detachments of the 21st Bombay Infantry at Jask and Charbar.

The force which is being raised for service in Uganda will comprise 200 Sikhs from Bombay Command and 200 Mahomedans from the Punjab, the latter to include volunteers from the 27th Bombay Infantry, also six British officers, the Commandant to have the rank of Major.

The current expenditure of the Presidency Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Battalion has been so largely increased owing to the unusual number of new members this season, that it has been found necessary to apply to Government for special funds to meet the case.

The charge of political affairs in the Tochi Valley having now been made over to the Commissioner of Derajat, Major-General Corrie-Bird and the remaining staff of the Tochi Field Force have been instructed to rejoin their respective corps or permanent appointments in India.

BENGAL CROPS.

The crops generally in Bengal have benefited greatly by rain in the past week, though slight damage has been done by hail, especially to opium, in one Bihar district.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, FEB. 8.

There were seven cases and 3 deaths in the City, to-day, the total mortality being 7 ; no cases or deaths occurred in the Cantonment ; 5 cases and 2 deaths took place in the Suburban limits ; and 7 cases and 4 deaths in the District.

CONGRATULATIONS BY THE GOVERNOR.

Lord Sandhurst has sent a congratulatory telegram to Colonel Creagh and his Native volunteers for stamping out the plague from Poona.

RAJKOTE RACES.

RAJKOTE, FEB. 8.

THE BREEDERS' STAKES.

Madarsinghji of Saela's Hampton Bhurio	1
Thakore Saheb of Morvi's Wayward	2

Also ran : Tajania.
Won easily.

THE BHAVNAGAR CUP.

Thakore Saheb of Bhavnagar's Periwinkle	1
Madarsinghji of Saela's Duchess	2

Also ran : Ada Winton and Sundari.
Won by three lengths.

THE JAMNAGAR GRAND NATIONAL.

Fell through—a walk over for Major Ashby's Waterloo.

THE AGENCY CUP.

Captain Peyton's Topthorne	1
Thakore Sahebs of Kotda and Sangani's Shamratan	2

Also ran : Waterbury, Whirlwind, Sanam, Sicander, and Nector.
Won by a neck.

THE DHRANGADHRA CUP.

Mr. Winter's Sackcloth, Capt Wogan Brown.	1
Captain Peyton's Athene, Mr. Rotton	2

Also ran : Masme, Sunbeam, Daisy, and Jehangir.
Won by two lengths.

THE WHITTLE CUP.

Mr. Rotton's Dull Doz	1
Thakore Sahebs of Kotda Sangani's Moonlight.	2

Also ran : Sabhi, Prussian, Moksh, and Tajania.
Won by a short head.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, FEB. 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, FEB. 7.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Malaca, from Colombo, arrived here day before yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rome, from Colombo, arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, FEB. 8.

The P and O steamer Himalaya, from Australia, arrived.

The mail steamer Verona, from China, arrived.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida left Penang for Bombay, on the 7th instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Setos arrived at Zanzibar, from Bombay on the 7th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 26-32.
The Manchester Market has been firmer.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	112 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 11-16
Bar Silver	26 1-8

PICTURESQUE INDIA,

BY

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART.

VIII.

HOW INDIA IS GOVERNED.

THE Government of British India—that is the territory directly under British administration, apart from the Native States already mentioned—comprises a dominion about as large as Europe, exclusive of Russia. Its organisation is perhaps the largest in the world. It is perfectly centralized for general and imperial purposes, and equally well decentralized for local purposes. It is controlled absolutely by the Secretary of State for India in Council in England. But it is conducted in India by the Viceroy and Governor General in Council. He acts by and with the advice of his Council, but he can in any matter of moment act on his own authority alone ; so his power is in effect plenary. There are just a few territories under his immediate administration ; otherwise his orders go—not to subordinate officers at all—but to the various provincial Governments : those of Madras and Bombay whose heads are Governors ; those of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, whose heads are Lieutenant-Governors ; those of the Central Provinces, Assam, and Burma, whose heads are Chief Commissioners. From these several and various Governments orders go to the many districts, resembling counties in the British Isles ; and the districts are in most provinces grouped into divisions called Commissionerships. Practically before the eyes of the people British rule is represented by the District Officers, who are magistrates and tax gatherers, and by the Commissioners. These officers are generally Europeans belonging to the Imperial Civil Service. By this widespread machinery is the vast administration conducted—and it is called the Executive Authority.

THE LAW SUPREME.

But the judicial authority acts in Court independently of the Government. Thus the poorest man has his remedy against the richest, and even against the Government itself, in a Court of Justice. But the Courts themselves are constituted, and the Judges are appointed, by the Executive. Nevertheless the Executive, even though it be supreme, bows to the decision of its own Courts—there being no longer any personal or patriarchal rule. It does not undertake to do anything save under the laws, which laws are interpreted by the Courts. There is no such thing as individual authority ; everything is done by law alone, though in the due carrying out of the same there is infinite scope for personal ability. In that sense there is immense responsibility on the individual officer for the weal or woe of the people.

There is a chain of individual authorities from the lesser judge, who is like a county court judge, to the district judge, and on to the High Court or the Chief Court. The judiciary is separate for each province. The principal judges are mostly Europeans.

The question immediately arises, how are the laws made and who are the law-markers ? Everything depends on that. In this matter the executive has the dominant voice. There is a Supreme Legislative Council under the presidency of the Viceroy. There are also provincial legislative Councils in Madras, Bombay, and Bengal. Into these Councils an elective element has of late years been cautiously introduced mainly for the election of native members. But the majority are the nominees of the Executive Government. There is no such thing as voting to order, and the independent opinion of its trusted officers nominated by itself to sit on these Councils must be respected by the Government. Thus on the one hand it would not be possible for the Viceroy and his Executive Council to pass a law opposed strongly by Indian opinion as reflected in the Legislative Council ; on the other hand he would always be sure of a majority in any matter where the imperial interests of India might be concerned.

The financial administration is concentrated under the Finance Minister, who is a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, and who has his representative, called Accountant General, at the headquarters of every Provincial Government. There is, however, a Provincial Finance which is administerrd independently for each province by the Provincial Government.

The constitution of the Indian Government is fixed entirely by Statutes of the English Parliament. Thus, taking it all in all, this system of Government is as stable and solid as it could possibly be made.

HOW THE GOVERNMENT OFFICES ARE FILLED.

The principal offices in all branches are filled by Europeans of the best stamp—indeed it has been always held that the Imperial Civil Service of India is from its status and qualifications the most important body of the kind in the service of any Government in any country. It is absolutely necessary for the safety of the Empire to maintain European forcefulness and trustworthiness in these positions. Otherwise, the vast majority of the numberless Civil Offices in India are filled by natives : and from time to time the promotion of natives to higher and higher offices is increasing. In other words the mass of the civil servants in India is Native—and it is right that natives should have as many appointments as possible in their own country—the headships only being reserved for Europeans for imperial reasons of extreme cogency.

Such is the mechanism which extends from the Viceroy to the humblest village official—from the Chief Justice of a High Court down to the smallest local judge—from the capital city to the remotest, even to the wildest, corner of the land—which includes the collection of the revenue and of the taxes, the magistracy, police and prisons, the public instruction and national education, and all that which in England is comprised under the head of Local Governments and Administration. There are separate establishments for the state-forests, already mentioned, and for the Public Works and Railways, on a gigantic scale which have yet to be noticed. There is the Post Office, ramifying from the great centres even to the villages throughout the Continent—also the electric telegraphs which though not carried out in so much detail is yet very extensive. Further, there is a great medical establishment, partly maintained for works of benevolence among the people, with Europeans indeed at the head, but with the ranks filled by natives educated in western science.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

This Government is supported by an army of more than 200,000 men, now consisting of six army corps under one commander-in-chief. Of these a proportion of between one-third and one-half consists of Europeans, the remainder being natives. The European troops are of acknowledged excellence—the best indeed that the British Isles can produce—the battalions being made up to full strength with suitable men, the questions about weak battalions which vex the public mind in England being unknown in India. The native troops consist of men who enter the service voluntarily, intending to remain in it during the active years of life. Many of these troops fight side by side with the Europeans in a manner that leaves nothing to be desired. Inside India the European troops are so disposed as to ensure to them the mastery of every strategic position in order that the recurrence of the events of the Mutiny of 1857 may be impossible. The Artillery is almost entirely in the hands of Europeans. There are in the various parts of India effective corps of Volunteers, consisting of Europeans and East Indians. The barracks for European troops are as military structures not to be surpassed in any country ; they have been called palatial, but their dimensions are of that character which is necessary for the health of the men. The Commissariat and Transport have long been famous for efficiency on actual service and in the field.

For the support of the Indian Empire there is a large squadron of the British Navy with its headquarters at Trincomalee, in Ceylon, keeping the peace of the sea in the Persian Gulf, the sea of Arabia, and a part of the Indian Ocean.

As regards these enormous establishments—guided and directed, as I firmly believe, with integrity, honour, public spirit, potriotism, and a single minded devotion to the welfare of the people—the question arises, what have they done, what are they doing ? In other words, what has British rule effected, what is it still effecting ?

RESULTS OF GOOD GOVERNMENT.

In the first place it has secured to the agricultural people—who are, as already seen, the great majority of the nation—immunity from fire and sword, from plunder and devastation, from rack and ruin, from dispersion of families and breaking up of homes. Those who know how rampant these evils were right up to the early part of this century will appreciate the blessing thus conferred. The last generation but one doubtless remembered this vividly, and was proportionately grateful. The last generation was beginning to forget this but was reminded of it by the recrudescence of horrors more or less in many places during the War of the Mutinies, in 1857. The present generation is forgetting, perhaps has already forgotten this, and accordingly the gratitude has faded. But the record of history remains.

It has thus answered for order, and established that which bears the proud title of Pax Britannica.

It has by persistent exertions stamped out organised crime. The Thug no longer steals along in the dark like a stealthy tiger, to strangle his victim. The band of dacoit ruffians no longer bursts on a fertile village at midnight to plunder and rob, to beat down resistance with steel and firearms.

It has preserved neutrality and impartiality between the several religions of the country—respecting often the endowments made by preceding native rulers to their religious institutions, but withdrawing from any share in the management of the same. Without attempting to act as umpire or arbiter between opposite religions or rival sects, it has prohibited any overt violence being shown by one to the other, any public insult, offence or annoyance. It has repeatedly enforced this prohibition with all its might and promptitude in the fanatical and deadly feuds which seem destined to rise from time to time, and which under a weaker government would attain a grave importance. It has ensured religious freedom, and stopped persecution for religious conviction or for change of faith. It has afforded legal facilities regarding marriage and the like to those who have ceased to belong to any of the recognised religions of the country.

THE LAW AND NATIVE CUSTOMS.

It has put an end to the barbarous rites, like "Sati," or widow burning, to female infanticide, to human sacrifices among wild tribes. Otherwise it has scrupulously respected all the customs of the people so far as might be consistent with Christian civilisation. The consideration thus shown by it, which was not always shewn under native rule, is one among many reasons of the popularity or acquiescence with which it is regarded by the natives.

It has, while professing and avowing its Christianity, refrained from supporting the same among the natives by any resources or influence of the State. It has extended to Christian Missions the same freedom as that enjoyed by other religious bodies—that much and no more. With such freedom the missions have by their own persuasiveness advanced apace.

It has maintained the pre-existing laws of the several nationalities and communities ; but it has legislated on doubtful points, and it has passed just laws for countless matters of wide importance not covered by the different native systems, in Codes second to none anywhere. By its judiciary and its executive it has provided for the equal administration of these laws between the humblest and the highest. And although it cannot save the poor from their inevitable disadvantages in conflict with the rich, yet the amazing litigiousness of the natives, even down to the humblest classes, shows how much they appreciate the impartiality of a judicial system unknown in any like degree under native rulers.

It has made all classes—especially the middle and lower—confident in the possession of whatever they can save or accumulate, in bullion or in kind. It has thus caused the hoarded wealth and the capital of the nation to grow enormously, and has enabled the native bankers, always potent in the centres, to spread—perhaps over much—all over the villages.

It has recognised and rendered effectually valuable—though it did not create—the property in land, in a long series of degrees, whether the tenant right, or the peasant proprietorship, or the landlord status, or the privilege of the superior rent collector. It has by a public registration of tenures corrected yearly for every village, rendered everyone sure of his title whether to a small holding, or an estate, or a territorial domain. To this end it has effected a survey of every field. It has thus caused this property which had a fitful and struggling existence during the past ages—like an old flag, riddled, torn, battered—to wave a standard throughout the land.

It has rendered this property worth having by an equitable limitation of the State demand for land tax, in perpetuity for some provinces and for long terms of years in others, leaving a margin for subsistence and for profit to the owner, larger than any margin ever left before under native rulers.

It has improved for the native public servants that integrity—the want of which was ever the crying fault of native administration—by increased emoluments, by prospects of promotion, by assurance of pension, by civil discipline, by general elevation of status.

EDUCATION AND SANITATION.

It has set up for all creeds and races alike, a system of state-aided education with Universities, Colleges, Secondary Schools, and village schools—which system, though far from complete, is constantly extending, has deeply touched the upper classes, largely affected the middle classes, and spread considerably though not fully to the humbler classes. It has instituted a public instruction which communicates sound knowledge not only in English but in the many Indian languages, thus creating a multiform, indeed a gigantic vernacular literature, an achievement which transcends anything previously known under native rulers.

It has carried out principles of sanitation in all cities and towns, often with drainage works and water-works on a magnificent scale ; all which—despite the occasional outbreaks of disease that defy foresight and calculation—has benefited the public health and extirpated diseases previously endemic. In combination with this, it has, by establishing medical dispensaries charitably and gratuitously throughout the interior of the country, exemplified the care which the State feels for its people.

It has acknowledged the duty and obligation of the State to save the people from the consequences of the drought and famine which periodically appear, spending vast sums of money and applying all its administrative power to this humane purpose—with success some times complete, at other times partial, but at all times with the conviction produced on the national mind that the utmost possible had been done.

It has introduced the idea of local self-government by giving the municipal franchise to Calcutta, Bombay, and other cities, after the European model. In some provinces it has set up what would in England be called district councils. It has cautiously and sparingly appointed deserving men to be honourary magistrates.

It has liberated trade from transit dues, and the taxpayer from oppressive dues tyrannically levied, concentrating its own taxation on a few main heads after the English model.

It has with an outlay of capital, vast even from an English point of view, set up a system of irrigation, the grandest in engineering conception, the noblest in scientific skill, that has been seen in any age or country—the Indian rivers,—the five rivers of the Punjab, the Ganges and the Jumna, the Godavery and Kistna, the Cauvery, and others, being rendered the tributaries and the servants of agriculture.

Its road making was in full swing at the time when railways were introduced ; and some of its trunk lines were of vast length and often remarkable in alignment. This work has been partly superseded by the railways, but the network of district roads continues to spread.

It has, with capital raised in England, caused railways to be constructed so as to connect and bind together all the principal places throughout the continent, with many engineering works of the first magnitude, viaducts over big rivers having broad flood-basins, inclines and stiff gradients up mountain sides.

It has carried out scientific work of magnitude yet of intricacy and minuteness in the Trigonometrical survey the Geological survey, the Botanical gardens, the Meteorological observations.

Such, in the most brief and rapid summary, is what British rule has heretofore essayed to do and actually done. It is daily attempting and accomplishing more and more, never satisfied with progress made up to date, but ever striving to advance further. In the next succeeding article I shall consider how far the results in regard to the national condition have been commensurate with all this action.

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THE BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

THE MACHINERY CRITICISED.

A RESIDENT in Bombay who has very carefully studied the Improvement Bill, in response to a request for his opinion on the proposed machinery, says : The subject is one of the deepest interest to me in view of the importance to the future welfare of the city. I suppose there is no Englishman in Bombay whose family has a longer connection with the City and Presidency ; it is just a hundred years since my grandfather arrived here to join his regiment. The framers of the Bill do not seem to have realized sufficiently the first cause and origin of the measure, viz., the grave crisis in the affairs of Bombay and the consequent danger to the whole Empire produced by the plague and the insanitary state of the city. The general idea of the Trust is quite practical and workable ; but in the details of the scheme there is a placid and "festina lente" sort of tone, which though suitable enough to a Port Trust, an institution designed to follow and assist the gradual development of the trade and commerce of a great city, is quite out of place when we consider that the object of this Bill is to deal strongly, swiftly, and surely with a condition of affairs, which, if permitted to endure, will most certainly produce the most disastrous results to this city and indeed to the Empire. Is it possible to force the Government to realize in the least possible degree what is required to save Bombay ? The whole city reeks of plague spots and centres of infection ; to eradicate these requires prompt, energetic, and wholesale destruction and purification. In place of this we have a very Agag of a Bill, proceeding most delicately ! This is how Bombay is to be regenerated. A health officer, or three justices, or twelve ordinary persons residing in a district, are to complain to the Commissioner that the district is unhealthy. The Commissioner for the time being may or may not be anxious to support the scheme, but let us suppose that after due consideration (which at the rate of procedure usual in the Corporation may take about 6 months) the representation may be made to the Board. The Board will then take thier time to think over the representation (which be it remembered applies only to some small district). Allow three months as the minimum for this, and for the preparation (section 29)—the bill says "completion," but this is somewhat premature—of a scheme. Two months more must elapse in giving notices—and it is presumed another month in "revising" the scheme before submission to Government. How long will it take Government to weigh and consider all the details comprised in Clauses 30 (2) *a* to *g* ? Taking the most favourable view three months may be allowed ; and we have already spent more than a year of precious time in formalities before the Board can commence operations. But still a further delay is certain to be entailed by Clause 31 (2) ; for the Board is not permitted to vary the scheme as sanctioned by Government, if such variation exceeds the estimate by Rs. 5,000. Can absurdity go further ? How is it possible in a large land acquisition scheme even to proceed at all if each variation of Rs. 5,000 is to be referred to Government ? Under such conditions Bombay will have become ruined and depopulated before the first stone of the regenerated city is laid. One of the main objects supposed to be attained by the appointment of a separate Board was, we always understood, the advantage of a continuity of policy which would be securred by the appointment of a body more permanent than the Municipality. But in the draft bill now before us we have half the members resigning annually, *i.e.*, as we have seen above, in all probability before the actual commencement of the scheme which they have put forward. Either the Trustees are to be of use or they are not. If they are to be merely dummies, to carry out the orders of the chairman and engineer, better at once do without them. In a business of such importance as the regeneration of Bombay, the less there is of circumlocution and the more of genuine straightforward action, the better for all parties concerned. If on the other hand, thirteen men experienced and competent are secured for the Board, surely it would be reasonable to appoint them for a term of not less than three years, so that under their advice and judgment works might not only be initiated, but partially at least carried out successfully.

The general objections above raised to the Bill are, it will be observed, not to the principle of an Improvement Board, and not to the reasonable supervision of Government or to the method of selecting Trustees, but to the unsuitableness of the machinery proposed. What I would like to see, and what Bombay requires, is a Board invested with ample power to at once and of themselves produce a broad and homogeneous scheme for the improvement of the city. That scheme to be submitted for approval to Government as a whole, but leaving the details to be carried out subsequently as experience and the good judgment of the chairman and the Board assisted by their skilled advisers (who are also approved by Government) may deem advisable. The members of the Board to remain thereon sufficiently long to take an interest in the work which they have initiated. Further, sanction to be given by Government for the raising of a sufficient sum of money at once to enable the Trust to carry out the work promptly and energetically ; and power to the Trustees to make such investments of the funds as may be deemed safe and negotiable. Thus the necessity for charging expenses to capital would probably be obviated by the interest thus accruing. With the simplification of the Bills above suggested, we might see work actively commenced after next rains. We should see Bombay once again hopeful and enterprising ; and the money expended or invested in the city helping to resuscitate our fallen fortunes. Is there no one man strong enough or practical enough in our Government to carry this through ?

THE MILITARY REPRESENTATION.

A resident who has had exceptional opportunities of studying the sanitary needs of Bombay, considers the plan set forth in the Bill quite adequate for the purposes in view. The procedure laid down for setting the Improvement Board in motion in regard to areas requiring drastic treatment is taken almost bodily from the English Artisans Dwellings Act, which has proved so successful at home. Over and above the methods prescribed it is quite competent for the Board to form a scheme or schemes of their own and to carry them out, subject to the approval of Government. It is understood that a comprehensive plan has been drawn up in anticipation and can be proceeded with at once, if the required sanction be accorded by Government. With regard to the objections that are being raised to the presence of the General Officer Commanding the District on the Board, there is this to be said. It has been for many years agreed that Colaba is essentially the military quarter of the city. It naturally follows that when it is proposed to add one and a-half million acres to the area of Colaba, military influence should be represented to prevent any clashing of interests or misunderstandings. Certain sections of the Bill provide that no buildings are to be erected in the line of fire of any battery for defending the island from external attack. It is obviously desirable, therefore, that any question which may arise as to the application of these clauses should be settled by inter-communication between the military and civil authorities, thus avoiding the necessity of entering into long correspondence which would be sure to give rise to a great deal of friction and delay. It is very doubtful whether the military authorities at Simla would have consented to the proposals of the Bill which contemplate the reclamation of the foreshores at Colaba and the transfer of the lands about Marine Lines and at the Crawford Markets to the Trust, if the interests of the department were not to be represented on the Board. It is very desirable that the millowning interest (the most important in an industrial sense in Bombay) should be directly represented on the Trust, and a seat might easily be found without enlarging the already considerable number of seats by subtracting one from the five to be allotted to the Municipality. The Commissioner will be the most influential representative of the Municipality, and there will be four others besides him. Why should not that number be diminished by one ? It is undesirable for any one body to have a predominating influence on the Building Board.

THE latest official return regarding India's foreign trade, which deals with the nine months from 1st April to 31st December 1897, shows a decrease of 5 1-4 crores in the imports and 6 1-4 crores in the exports. Cotton piece-goods in the former case, and raw cotton and opium in the latter, are the main heads under which a decline is recorded.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A HIGH COURT SOLICITOR.

DEFACEMENT OF MUNICIPAL DOCUMENTS.

MEHERBAI VS. MANEKBAI, WIDOW.

YESTERDAY, in connection with the above testamentary suit, a further enquiry was held before his lordship as to the alleged defacement of certain municipal documents by Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee, of Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw. Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, appeared for the plaintiff ; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendant.

Byramjee Nusserwanjee, further examined by the judge, said : I always enquired the hour of the day and entered it in my register. I have not got the register with me prior to the one produced. It is with Mr. Hormusji Chothia, the solicitor. I gave it to his man.

Have you got the register immediately before that ?—Yes.

Then do I understand the missing register began on the 2nd November, 1896, and ended on the 31st December, 1897 ?—Yes.

Why was it not sent to the Secretary's office ?—Because it was our practice to keep it for a few days to put it in order. I was engaged with other work, and it had to be compared with other papers before it was sent. It was my duty to send it to the Secretary's office. It had to be compared with the Punchayat receipts.

Does the register contain any particulars of those receipts ?—No.

Then what is the use of comparing it with the receipts ?—To see if the person's name is properly given or not. The counterfoil receipts for last month are in the Secretary's office. They were not sent till they had been compared with the register. I did not get a receipt for the book.

At all events your having sent the book shows you must have compared it with the register ?—Yes.

Then why did you say just now that one reason why you had not sent the register for last March to the register's office was because you had not compared it with the counterfoils ?—Because it wanted binding, the leaves being loose.

That is not the point. Why was it not sent ?—I have given two reasons.

Not at all, you said it was not sent because you were engaged on other work and because it had to be compared with the receipts. You understood my question perfectly well. Now I want to know this. That register had to be compared with the counterfoils. Why did you send the counterfoil back to the secretary without this book ?—The countetfoil book was complete before the register.

Then you say the register was compared with the counterfoil book ?—Yes ; and with the book in which the corpse-bearers' and deceaseds' names are entered. The time of day was entered in the counterfoil receipt book. I personally compared the register with the counterfoil book, and if there is a discrepancy I correct the counterfoils. If the time was not mentioned in the register, I would not make any alteration to the counterfoil or register. I have nothing to do with the time, and would only make alterations if there was an error in the name, age, or address given. The register was found by my assistant in my presence. That was about three or four days before it was taken away. Whenever I was busy, the ramosee filled in the death report. Now a new rule has been made, and the ramosee and I fill in the death reports, generally the ramosee does it. We fill in the time also in the death report. I examine reports which have been filled in by the ramosee. I give the ramosee the particulars to fill in. He does so in my presence. Whenever the ramosee makes a mistake in filling in, I tell him to correct it. If I am authorised by the secretary, I would allow the register to be taken away on getting a receipt. I would not send a man with the register. Without the authority of the secretary I would not give the register to an outsider. I have never before given the register in the manner it was given to Mr. Hormasjee. I remember the day I gave the register to the solicitor's man. The clerk and the priest of the agiary at the Towers of Silence were present at the time. The manager was also present. The solicitor's clerk came about 4 o'clock. There was nobody with him. I was at the time going round with some European gentlemen who had come to see the Towers. The clerk called me from where I was, and I told him to go and sit in my office. When the gentlemen had left, I went to the office. I read the letter from the secretary, went into a room, and returned with the book. I then wrote the receipt, which the clerk signed, and left with the book. The clerk saw that it was the book he wanted. He opened it and saw the date and entry he wanted. I made a mistake. It was I who found the death report in the book, not the clerk. When I found the report of the death, 21st March, 1896, the clerk turned over the pages and saw the entry. He then signed the receipt and left. It was about 4-15 p.m. I did not ask him if the book was to be produced in court next day, or when it was to be returned. Four or five days after the book was taken away, when the secretary came to the Towers of Silence, he asked me if the book had been returned, and I answered in the negative. I told him what had occurred when the book was given to the clerk. I afterwards received a letter from the secretary, telling me to attend on Friday the 4th inst. the office of Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, and see Mr. Hormusjee, who would take me to the court to give evidence. The letter was received at the Towers about 7 p.m. on the 2nd inst. I attended Mr. Hormusjee's office on the 4th inst. between 1 and 2 p.m. I went alone. I saw Mr. Hormusjee. As I was going along the road, I saw the clerk Merwanjee coming in the direction of the High Court. There was a European gentleman with him. I asked him where his office was, and he pointed to the office with his finger. I have not seen him since. I am quite sure he was the man who took away the register.

The judge : Then why did you tell me yesterday you had never seen the man again since he took away the register ?

Witness : I understood whether I had seen him again at the Towers of Silence.

The judge : No, the question was most distinctly put to you, and you said you had never seen him again.

Witness : I misunderstood the question. While I was standing in his office on the 4th inst., Mr. Hormusjee came from the court. He said I was not wanted that day, and that I might return to my office. I did so.

Examined by Mr. Russell : On reading the secretary's letter, I understood what register was meant, that is the register given to the clerk Merwanjee.

The judge : Why did you tell me the contrary ? You said in answer to my question that you did not understand which register was meant. Which answer is correct ?

Witness : My present answer is correct. I expected to see in Mr. Hormusjee's office the register of the 21st March. I told Mr. Hormusjee the secretary had sent me to enquire on what business I was required in the court. Mr. Hormusjee then told me I was not wanted that day, and that I might go.

Mr. Inverarity said he would reserve his cross-examination of the witness until the letters of 19th January and 2nd February had been translated.

The judge : Is the clerk Merwanjee Muncherjee here ?

Mr. Russell : No, my lord. I will examine Mr. Crawford as to the steps he took to find the man.

Mr. Leslie Crawford, in answer to the judge, said he left his office at 5-20 p.m. yesterday with a clerk of Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, to find the clerk Merwanjee. They went to Wanka Moholla, and the clerk, after enquiry in the house, said Merwanjee was not there. His wife said he went to office at 10 a.m., and she could not say when he would return home. Mr Crawford next went to the shop of Mr. Merwanjee's brother in Colbhat Lane. The brother was there and gave his name as Hormusjee Guzdar. He said he had last seen his brother between 8 and 9 a.m. that morning in front of his shop, and that he could give no information as to where he was. Mr. Crawford sent back the clerk to Merwanjee's house, and told him to bring word to him till 10 p.m. if Merwanjee came home. No one came to witness.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity : The clerk was a clerk of Ardesir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, and it was at your instance I undertook to find him. The victoria-driver was searched for at my instance. Mr. Brewin had taken down his statement before he was brought to me. The statement was to the same effect as that given in this court. I also examined the police ramosee Gopal. I was not aware until I had examined him that the information he put in the report was derived from an indirect source. I think I told you on Sunday evening the source from which they were framed. Up to that time I believe we both thought the information was derived from the funeral party. I had examined Dr. Underwood on Saturday.

Mr. Russell : In examining these witnesses, did you do so on your own motion ?

Mr. Inverarity : I do not suggest anything.

The judge : I may at once say Mr. Crawford acted under my instructions, as he was representing the municipality, who were concerned in the case.

Mr. Inverarity : My object was to show that the questions were asked by a person who had no interest in the matter either one way or the other.

The judge : That was my object in asking Mr. Crawford to make the enquiry.

The judge here said he required the attendance of the secretary of the Parsee Punchayet and Dr. Cama, and intimated that the attendance of the clerk Merwanjee was necessary.

Mr. Inverarity said the clerk having been suspended by Mr. Hormusjee on Monday morning, a summons should be posted on his house, and if he did not obey it, a warrant should issue for his arrest.

Gopal Bhawoo was recalled and examined by his lordship as to the exact position in the paper in which he filled in the death report.

The judge said he understood the secretary of the Parsee Punchayet could not come before 4 o'clock, and that meantime he would put Mr. Hormusjee a few questions.

Mr. Inverarity said he did not appear for Mr. Hormusjee, but he thought it would be better to examine him after the secretary.

The judge said there could be no harm in his putting a few questions in regard to Mr. Hormusjee's former answers.

Mr. Inverarity said Mr. Hormusjee was in the position of an accused person; and it would be fair to examine him after Mr. Modi.

The judge said the questions were independent of what Mr. Modi might say.

Mr. Hormusji Shapurjee was recalled, and, in answer to the judge, said: It is true that I had received some information before I issued the subpoena for the production of the death registers of Pallonjee and Jaejee, and before I went to the municipal office. When I said "no information," I meant I had no information as to the contents of the death reports. What I meant was that I had not seen the contents of the reports, but I had some information as to the cause of death. I still say I had no information as to the contents of the death reports except what I have said. When I say that, I include Jaejee's report. Before I issued the subpoena I had not seen the report itself. I knew nothing of the contents of the report except the cause of death. I was told that the reports contained the information as to the cause of death, and as to what the doctor said was the cause of death. The subpoena to the municipality was issued on the 18th November, and served on the 3rd December. Before the issue of the summons of the 1st December, I have no doubt I had not seen either the original or copies of Jaejee's report. I had not seen a copy before I went to Mr. Leask. The substance of the report at the Towers of Silence had been furnished to me, the substance of the report in the register, no certified copy. I had seen no certified copy that afternoon.

Did you ever apply to any one for a certified copy of Jaejee's death?—Not to the best of my recollection. Sometime I did see the secretary of the Parsee Punchayet, either in September or November. I did ask him about the cause of death and the name of the doctor. That is all I asked. I believe I received from him the substance of the entries in the death register. To the best of my recollection the first time I saw Mr. Modi was in September or October. I knew that counterfoils were kept of the contents of the death reports. I did not know where the books were kept. I know they were in the possession of the Punchayet. I had seen the counterfoils of the receipts at the Towers of Silence when payments were made.

The judge: Do you wish to ask any question, Mr. Inverarity?

Mr. Inverarity: I have no information as to the points your lordship has examined him upon.

The judge: Mr. Modi is not expected here till quarter past 4. I understand Dr. Cama is not here. It is now 10 minutes to 4; and we will rise till 10 minutes past 4 o'clock.

The court sat again at 4-20 p.m.

Shums-ul-Ulama Jivanjee Jamsetjee Modi, in answer to the Judge, said: I am the secretary of the Parsee Punchayet, and know Mr. Hormusjee Solicitor, I have known him three or four years. I have heard the case in which he represents the defendants. In the month of September last I first saw Mr. Hormusjee in connection with the case. On the day that I saw Mr Hormusjee I wrote a letter to my clerk at the Towers of Silence. (Refers to the letter). It was on the 22nd September I saw Mr. Hormusjee at my office. He asked me for the register of the death of Jaejee. I asked my clerk whether the register had come down from the Towers of Silence. I was told it had not. He requested me to get the register and show it to him. I don't remember anything else happened at that interview. I wrote to my clerk for the register. His name is Byramjee Nasarwanjee Dadalal. The register was not sent, because it was in current use, but a copy of the entry required was sent to me. I forwarded it to Mr. Hormusjee with a letter on the 24th September. I don't think we have got a copy of it. I sent it by our sepoy. I kept a copy of the letter I wrote to Mr. Hormusjee.

Mr. Hormusjee was told to look for and produce the copy of the letter.

Witness continued: Mr Hormusjee desired me to get the book or a copy of the death report, as stated in my letter. I got no reply from Mr. Hormusjee. On the 19th January last, I got a letter from Mr. Hormusjee, asking me for the original register, and stating that the case would be heard the following day. I wrote to our mehta. I saw Mr. Hormusjee again on the 2nd February last at my office. He came to me about his land at Chowpatty which the Trustees wanted for the segregation of Parses. There was a casual talk in which he reminded me to send one clerk to the court according to the summons. Mr. Hormusjee said nothing else. Nothing was said by either of us about the register. I knew at the time that the register had not been returned, because it had not been sent to me. I expected it to be returned to me at the office, but not before the case was finished.

At this stage the court adjourned till to-morrow (Thursday).

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

THE BOMBAY UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

F. W. STEVENS AND ANOTHER VS. WILLIAM BEDFORD.

His Lordship delivered judgment in the case. The plaintiffs are Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.I.E., architect and civil engineer, and Mary Elizabeth Stevens, his wife; and the defendant is Mr. William Bedford, of the Accountant-General's Department, chairman of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, on behalf of himself and other members. The plaintiffs prayed that it might be declared that it was not competent to the Association to deprive the second plaintiff of her right to receive her pension at par; that she, when she becomes a widow, will be entitled to receive her pension at par, etc. Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Justice Fulton, in delivering judgment, said: This is a suit against the chairman of the committee and the members of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund to establish the right of members who joined before the 1st January, 1888, to have the pensions of their widows when resident out of India paid at the rate of two shillings to the rupee. The first plaintiff became a member of the fund in 1875. Before joining he received a prospectus in the form of Ex. B., in which it was stated under the heading of advantages that pensions to widows in England were paid at the fixed rate of 2 shillings per rupee. At that time exchange was a little under 1s.9 1-2d. and to a gentleman domiciled in England the offer of a fixed rate of exchange at 2s. for the widows pension naturally rendered the scheme far more attractive than would otherwise have been the case. The rule on the subject is to be found in the last sentence of No. 30 of the rules of 1873, which provides that incumbents on the fund residing in England shall be paid their monthly pensions at the fixed rate of two shillings to the rupee. This proviso was added in 1871. At the end of 1887, in consequence of the continued fall of exchange the rule was amended so as to exclude from the benefit of the fixed rate the widows of members who joined after the 1st January, 1888. The benefits secured to members who had joined before that date were left untouched, vide No. 62 of the rules of 1894. On the 20th July, in consequence of a report of the Actuary on the position of the fund it appeared necessary to guard still further against loss by exchange and another amendment of the rule was made abrogating the privilege of the two-shilling rate previously secured to the members who had joined before the 1st January, 1888. The amendment did not touch the pensions of widows who became incumbents on the fund before the 1st August, 1895, but abolished the privileged rate in the case of all who might become entitled to their pensions after that date. Now on behalf of the first plaintiff it is contended that it was not competent to a majority of the members of the fund to make such an alteration in the rules against the wishes of a minority, and secondly, that the proceedings of the meeting were invalid, because notice had not been sent to Mr. Stevens. The first of these questions is the more important of the two, and will, therefore, be first considered. The Society is not incorporated in any way, and the rights of the members *inter se* depend entirely on contract. When a member joins he enters into a contract with all the other members of the Society who are represented by their Agent or Secretary authorized to admit him. The same process is repeated as each new member is accepted. In this way the members mutually contract with each other to provide benefit for widows and others on certain prescribed terms. For convenience the terms are embodied in rules which are liable to alteration from time to time. As each new member joins, "he promises and engages to submit to, and abide by the rules on the institution," and receives a copy of the rules on the acceptance of his application. We have, therefore, to look to the rules as they stood when Mr. Stevens joined. That clause of Rule 30 which had been added in 1871, provided for the payment at two shillings of the pensions of incumbents residing in England; and the 47th rule declared that the rules were subject to such additions and the alterations as might, from time to time be necessary. The earlier rules prescribed the procedure to be followed and the provision of Rule 22 that votes of subscribers at all their meetings should count and have effect singly implied clearly that the decision of any question was to be determined by vote. In the rules of 1891 there was some change of phraseology. And in the 68th of those rules it was declared that they were subject to such additions and the alterations as might from time to time be sanctioned by the general body of subscribers. Upon this rule it was argued that the words "general body" meant the whole body and required unanimity, but I am unable to accept this view. The earlier portion of these rules like those of 1873 prescribed the procedure for general meetings, and the 11th rule repeated the provision about the votes of subscribers having effect singly. The phrase "general body" then was evidently used simply to indicate that the rules could only be altered by the subscribers acting as a body and deciding questions in the usual way by vote at a meeting, and cannot bear the meaning for which Mr. Scott argued. The expression occurs in several other rules. In the 32nd rule it was declared that at each annual general meeting one of the auditors should be elected by the "general body" of the subscribers, but no one, I think, would contend that unless there were unanimity at the meeting no auditor could be elected. If it had been intended that there was to be no alteration of the rules in general, or of any particular class of rules, without the unanimous assent of all the members such a provision would certainly have been expressed in clear and unmistakeable phraseology. It appears then to me that the contract with Mr. Stevens was that his widow, if he left one, was to receive such pension as the rules prescribed, and that the rules were liable to alterations by a majority at a general meeting to which he would be subject so long as he remained a member. The prospectus, it is true, raised expectations which were not guaranteed by the rules, but it is, I think, impossible to treat the prospectus as part of the contract which was embodied in the application and acceptance. The application specifically referred to the rules which contained a provision for amendment and though I cannot but sympathize with persons who rested their expectations on the prospectus, it seems impossible to say that they were justified in doing so, for if they had referred to the rules which they agreed to submit to they would have noticed that they were liable to alteration. The prospectus was, I feel sure, issued in perfect good faith. In 1875 the necessity for altering the rules was not foreseen. But though there was probably no thought of such an alteration as has actually been made the right of making alterations was expressly reserved. Doubtless the right to alter rules was subject to the limitations noticed by Lord Hatherley in the Secretary of State for India *vs.* Underwood L. R. 4 E, and I. App. 580 that "the power of making general rules must surely be one of making rules that operate equally on all subscribers: they could not, by a majority, determine that all subscribers of ten years' standing should pay twice as much or half as much as those of five years' standing. . . . No rules, unles the expressions were insuperably the other way, would ever be so construed as to enable a majority having an interest directly opposed to the vested interest of a minority to confiscate that interest." Mr. Scott referred to Edwards *vs.* Warden L R IX Ch. App. 504, to show that the majority of the members of a fund could not deprive another member of his vested right. He argued, moreover, that Mr Stevens having for many years subscribed to the fund on certain terms had a vested right to the performance by the other members of their contract with him. These propositions will not be disputed; but what was that contract? It seems that it was simply that the widow was to receive such benefits as the rules in force when she became entitled to them might prescribe, Mr. Stevens has at present no vested interest in any particular benefit. Can it then be argued that the new rules was not binding on him, because having regard to the probabilities arising from the different positions and nationalities of the members it was so inequitable that a majority shouldbe entitled to abolish the privileged exchange that it could not be held to be an alteration authorized by Rule 68. If the matter had been a "res integra" the answer to the question might perhaps, have been doubtful, for it is a subject in regard to which the decision of Lord Hatherley shows that there is room for doubt; but the case seems governed by the decision of the Calcutta High Court in Falle vs. MacEwen. It was argued that his decision was erroneous. I am unable to take this view. Irrespective of the deference due to the Court by which the case was decided, I think that the conclusion arrived at is very firmly based on the judgments of the majority of the House of Lords in the Secretary of State vs. Underwood. If by a vote of the Civil Service Mr. Underwood could be deprived of future accumulations which his position in the service rendered it almost certain that he would enjoy, and in spite of the fact that his chances of doing so were infinitely greater than those of the majority of the members who were probably his juniors by many years and had before them much greater risk of never realising their annuities, it seems hardly possible to contend that a vote proposed by members of this fund with a view to restore the equality of widows pensions which had been disturbed by the rule of 1871 was beyond the competence of the subscriber, merely because the expectations of some members under the former rule were considerably greater than those of others; it must be admitted that the uncertainty whether Mr. Stevens' estate will suffer by the alteration of the rule is greater than was the uncertainty in Mr. Underwood's case. I have arrived at this conclusion with some reluctance and hesitation, but I find no argument to justify my dissension from the carefully considered decision of the Calcutta High Court. The case of the East India Company vs. Robertson (XII Moore, P. C. 466) in no way militates against this view, for the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council decided in Mr. Robertson's favour only on the ground that before the revised rules were passed he had acquired a title to the refund of the excess of his subscriptions, because in the year 1852 he had accepted the annuity on condition that the excess of his payments should be refunded to him. The question whether the apprehended deficit in the fund now under consideration could more properly have been guarded against by withdrawing the abatement of subscriptions instead of by abolishing the privileged rate of exchange was one within the power of the meeting to determine and does not appear to me to fall within the province of the Court to decide. The other point to be considered is about the alleged want of notice to Mr. Stevens of the proposal to convene the meeting. The facts appear to be as follows:—Mr. Stevens was in England at the time; but has not shown that before his departure he had given any special address to which communications were to be sent. Notices of the meeting of the 20th July were sent out on the 6th June. The notice for Mr. Stevens was apparently addressed to Rampart Row, School of Art Residence (*vide* Ex. K) and was, I think, sent by post. It never reached Mr. Stevens. What became of it it is impossible to say; but from the mere fact that it was not forwarded from the School of Art I cannot infer that it was not sent there as stated by the clerk. Having regard then to the presumption usually drawn as to the regularity of official acts, I think it is but reasonable in the absence of any statement by Mr. Stevens to the contrary to hold that the School of Art Residence was the last address he had given to the office, and that the transmission of the notice to that address fulfilled the requirements of Rule 7. The rule must be construed reasonably, and if the prescribed notice is sent to the last address given by the subscriber its provisions seem to be complied with. Otherwise if any member changed his residence without informing the Secretary it would be impossible to make any alterations in the rules during his absence, and the positions of the fund might be seriously imperilled. In these circumstances I must reject the claim, but as this was a test case, and the litigation was in some measure occasioned by the careless wording of the prospectus I shall follow the precedent set by the Calcutta High Court and make no order as to costs, excepting that the defendant may get his costs charges and expenses properly incurred to be taxed as between attorney and client (including costs (if any) preliminary to suit, out of the fund.

Mr Kirkpatrick suggested that the rule of 1871 was *ultra vires*, but as there is no evidence to show that there was any opposition to it at the time, and it has been assented to by all members joining between 1871 and 1895, it is now far too late to take such an objection.

A RECENT APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am very grateful to you for having published, last Wednesday, my appeal in behalf of the poor widow of Joseph O Connor and her four little ones, and I shall feel very much obliged to you if you will kindly allow me to express in the columns of your paper my great gratitude to all the generous benefactors. I subjoin a list of the donations received. —Yours, &c.,

J. HOENE, S.J.

Fort Chapel, Feb. 8.

H E the Governor, Rs 50, H E Lieut-Genl C E Nairne, Rs 50, his Grace the Archbishop and Father Hoene, Rs 100 each, Messrs H Gilbert and E T C, Rs 50 each, Surg-Major J P Barry, Rs 30, N M Wadia (in commemoration of the late Bai Motlibai), Rs 25, Messrs F W Stevens, Hormusji R Oomrigar, H Kerigan, L W Michael, Friends (through J J Flynn), D H Glade, and Major R Owen, Rs 20 each, Mr R M Kennedy and Mrs Aimon, Rs 15 each, Messrs T J Bennett, F C R, a Friend, A K P, Legin, Clerks, Admr-Genl's-Office, a Friend, J Rodgers, J A Grant, T B Kirkham, V F Barker, X Y Z, Joseph Chaves, W B F, Mrs T E Laurent, and Mrs Lester M Smith, Rs 10 each, Messrs Knight-Weymouth and Co, Rudolph Madarask, a Friend, Frank Kerigan, Edwin Rodgers, F H Bird, G F D, Jas E, a Friend, A L W, C Hodson, Mrs Briscoe, Mrs P J L De Souza, Mrs Molaney, a Fd Mrs Harris, Rs 5 each, Tom Walsh and his sister, Rs 7, Mrs J M Brennan and a Friend, Rs 3 each, a Widow, Rs 2, and a friend, Re 1. Any further donations will be gratefully received and acknowledged by the undersigned.

J. HOENE, S.J.

Fort Chapel, Meadows Street, Feb. 8.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN COLQUHOUN, Assistant Commissariat Officer, Kurram Column, rejoins the 24th Madras Infantry.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN C. E. P. FOWLER and Surgeon-Lieutenant A. J. MacDougall, Army Medical Staff, come out for a tour of service in this country.

SANCTION has been accorded to an estimate amounting to Rs. 40,000, for the construction of a new institute building for the British Infantry regiment at Bareilly.

GENERAL Leave of absence is granted to Major J. H. W. Eyton, 1st Shropshire L. I., from 25th November last to 30th April 1895, or until such previous date as his retirement from the service is notified.

It has been decided that service with the Lushai, Chin Lushai and Manipur Expeditions should in future be described in the War Services given in the Indian Army List as "North East Frontier of India," instead of "South East Frontier of India."

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE designation of the Tochi Field Force has been changed, on its reduction in strength, to "the Tochi Force."

MR. WALTER CHARLES KING has, on the recommendation of the Admiralty, been appointed Chief Builder, Bombay Dockyard.

LIEUTENANT F. A. WYNTER, R. A., has been granted a gratuity of nine months' regimental pay of rank in consideration of the wounds received by him in action at Camp Malakand and Inayat Kila in July and September last, respectively. Lieutenants H. B. Rattray, 45th Sikhs, and G. R. Cassels, 35th Sikhs, have each been granted a gratuity of six months' English regimental pay of rank for wounds received while serving with the Malakand Field Force.

A CHARACTERISTIC illustration of Archbishop Temple's plainness of speech is given by Archdeacon Sinclair in an article which he contributes to the new number of "Goodwill." It refers to the time when Dr. Temple was Principal of Kneller Hall, Hounslow, then a training college. One afternoon, when the Principal was gardening, a deputation of the young schoolmasters attended him. "Sir," they said, "we have a grievance." What is your grievance?" said the Principal. "Sir," said the spokesman, "we have no social advantages in the neighbourhood. We are not invited or entertained in the locality. We are not treated as gentlemen." "May I tell you why?" asked the Principal, who had no sympathy with worldly pretension or social ambitions. "Because you're not." Of the many stories told of the Archbishop's terse and epigrammatic method of expressing himself, Archdeacon Sinclair remarks that some are true and some are not. "Dr. Temple has not the least obection to be asked by his personal friends to which category any particular anecdote belongs, and enjoys a hearty laugh at the point indicated. All these illustrations of character show a natural abhorrence of humbug, claptrap, insincerity, impertinence, and affectation."

THE Raja of Kapurthala has recently been returning the hospitality he met with in the French Capital last year by entertaining the Prince and Princess de Broglie, with whom were Vicomtesse de Quenetain, Comte de Beauregard, Comte Avaray, and Vicomte de Nantois. Kapurthala was en fete for four days—hunting, shooting and tennis parties, excursions in electric boats and coaches, etc, etc, with dinners in the evening in the Italian Villa which the Raja has recently had constructed and named the Villa Eona Vista. The Prince and Princess de Broglie who are now in Calcutta will be guests of His Excellency the Viceroy before leaving India.

MISS MARIE BREMA and Miss Zelie de Lussan are both this spring members of the company of the Paris Opera Comique; Miss Brema, we believe, being the first British-born prima donna who has sung there for very many years. Her debut will be as Orphee in Gluck's opera a few days hence. She was at rehearsal when the newly-appointed director, M. Albert Carre, was brought to the Opera Comique by M. Roujon, Directeur des Beaux Arts, to be introduced to the company of the theatre.

A CURIOUS pair has come to live in the Zoo—specimens of the African Aard Wolf which means Earth Wolf. But the animals are not wolves at all but a small kind of hyena, shrunken in size, and without the ferocity and offal-eating habits of their larger kin. The loss of ferocity has something to do with the teeth, which have become small and infrequent in the jaw. They have abandoned flesh for white ants whose hillocks are so abundant in South Africa. Its burrowings after these insects have been, no doubt, responsible for the Dutch vernacular name. The nearest approach to white ants that can be manufactured here is finely-chopped meat, and ant-eating creatures at the Zoological Gardens are usually fed upon this imitation.

ONE of the notifications respecting the candidates for army appointments from the militia is interesting for its bearing upon recent discussions as to the physical standard. The Medical Board, it is explained, have discretionary power to recommend a candidate slightly below one or other of the general conditions prescribed in the regulations as to height, weight, and chest measurement, in cases where they are satisfied that these conditions will be fulfilled by the time the candidate is 21 years old. But no relaxation of the eyesight qualification will, it is stated, ever be allowed.

THERE is one magazine which begins its new volume in February, a device which proves in its promoters the wisdom of the serpent, combined, no doubt, with the harmlessness of the dove; for it comes from 42, Parliament-street. It is "The Liberal Magazine" which thus opens its new year as nearly as possible in correspondence with the opening of the Parliamentary session The bound volume for a year ending in January instead of December comes out conspicuously into the field from which the glut of Christmas and New Year annuals has newly been carted away, and claims the attention of the politician just as he is being called back from holiday recreations to thoughts of parliamentary business, or as in present year, to a heavy by-electioneering campaign. For him the bound volumes of the previous years, and the monthly issues of the current one, are an essential equipment. The Magzine gives the points of statesmen's speeches, whether in or out of Parliament the promises of legislation in contrast with performances, summaries and descriptions of Blue Books, division in the House, and an admirable political index. It is what Mr. Augustine Birrell, the Chairman of the Liberal Publication Department, claims for it, "a complete political diary of the time." The latest volume has just been issued, and is a welcome addition to the library table of the political student, as a book of reference very often sufficient in itself, and unfailing as a guide in the search for fuller information than can be contained in a handy volume.

Two anecdotes of Bulwer Lytton are published in the January number of "The Quarterly Review" just issued. They are told incidentally in a review of Lord Carnarvon's papers to supplement the written memoirs of that statesman with some things he used to tell his intimates; and to illustrate Lytton's "unfailing presence of mind in sharp contrast to a languid manner." In a Taunton ballroom, the shawl of a lady with whom Bulwer was walking through the Lancers suddenly caught fire. Stepping a few paces aside, and so quietly as scarcely to attract notice, her partner removed the wrapper from her shoulders, extinguished the sparks with his hands, and with his usual finished insouciance, returned the mantle to its possessor, not being much the worse for the accident.

WITH regard to the recent statement that the Queen's Cottage and its fifteen acres of beautifully wooded grounds are to be thrown into the Royal Gardens, a correspondent says, the only one likely to have any reason to regret this, are the rabbits, with which the place has swarmed. Neither grounds nor cottage has been accessible to the public, and only those who know just where to look for it would be likely to find the primitive little chalet, or would be likely ever to have seen it from the boundary fence of the Gardens. It is a real cottage, with a thatched roof and diamond-paned windows, and one room downstairs and two up. It is said to have been built by George III. as a convenient little retreat for a cup of tea, and George III. is probably the only monarch of England who would have set up so simple and unpretentious a little place. A few years ago the ground and cottage were lent for the purpose of a bazaar, in aid of the funds of Kew Church. Ordinarily, however, the little domain has been given up entirely to the rabbits and squirrels. It will make a very enjoyable addition to the gardens.

THE oldest living clergyman of the Church of England, the Rev. Edward Allen, of Tiverton, Devon, the other day celebrated his hundredth birthday. Mr. Allen was born at Theale, Berks., on January 18th, 1798. His grandfather was Mayor of Henley-on-Thames when the massive stone bridge which now spans the river was erected. Mr. Allen's mother, Sarah Percy, was related to the author of the "Reliques." The centenarian took his M.A. at Oxford many years ago, and was soon after chaplain to the Embassy at Copenhagen. He speaks twelve languages, is a contributor to Dr. Murray's famous Dictionary, has seen four monarchs on the English throne, and some of his earliest memories refer to the rejoicings in celebration of the Peace of Amiens in 1802. He was like the late Mr. Villiers, delicate in early years, but is now in excellent health. He has not seen a doctor for years, and he writes his letters without the aid of spectacles. He has spent close on half a century in Tiverton.

M. BJORNSTJERNE BJORNSEN writes from Rome to M. Zola to express his envy of the place the latter now fills. He too knows how much more dangerous it is to go against hatred than against love. The Dreyfus indictment strikes him as unworthy of men who had assumed a great responsibility. He speaks of the Government as being the most bereft of conscience of any that was ever placed at the head of a civilised people, and adds that all Europe thinks so. M. Bjornstjerne Bjornsen might have expected Russia, inasmuch as General de Boisdeffre is held in higher estimation than ever at the Court of St. Petersburg. M. Louis Havel also unites with M. Zola. He is a professor at the College de France, and son of the eminent author. He asks whether, in the most stirring crisis, cold reason should ever lose the mystery. All the fever from which France now suffers comes of the illogical course taken by General Billot, whose position, if he had only had as much respect for the truth as for the "recorded judgment," would, says M. Havel, now be different. Not truth and justice alone, but logic and the honour of the army now demand the revision of the Dreyfus trial.

BENEATH Bulwer's roof Lord Carnarvon witnessed another proof, scarcely less dramatic, of the composure of his official chief in disconcerting circumstances. A young man had taken off the chimney-piece a small vase of valuable china, given to his host during his travels by an Asiatic celebrity. With sudden nervousness the visitor lost hold of the precious vessel. It was actually about to drop upon the hearth. In another moment it would have been shivered. Suddenly Bulwer, who was standing close by, stretched out his hand and caught the falling ornament within a few inches of the floor. "Fielded by Jove! But I've saved my crockery, which I would sooner not have written 'Money' than have lost."

THE new War Office order on the increase of the Guards has been received with mixed feelings in the Clubs. A well-known military organiser has remarked that the order would be useful if it were not so suspiciously "patchy." That is to say, it is feared the War Office with this makeshift, and one or two more not yet announced, are preparing to postpone any serious and effective scheme of army reform till a new outcry forces it upon them. But such an idea is surely impossible in the face of Parliamentary criticism, which has still to be faced. Amongst other military men it is thought that the new order, whereby men serving three years are to be allowed to serve seven, and receive a bounty of £2 for doing so, will stimulate recruiting inasmuch as it is a step towards making the army a profession. The men who have agreed to serve seven years will also be allowed to serve twelve, and a limited number of Guards Reservists will be encouraged to rejoin their colours without being required to refund the deferred pay or gratuities given to them when passing into the Reserve. There is a strong opinion that a similar order extending to the whole army should be issued.

MRS. LOUISA C. TYNDALL, the widow of the late Professor Tyndall, has just remitted to the Royal Institution the sum of £1000*l*, "as an expression of his attachment to the Institution, with which he was so long connected, and of his sympathy with its objects." This sum is to be disposed of by the Board of Managers for the promotion of Science. Professor Tyndall became connected with the Royal Institution in 1853, and was Professor of Natural Philosophy till his retirement in 1887. When Faraday died Dr. Tyndall was made Superintendent, and occupied a suite of rooms in the Institution, rooms now occupied by the present Superintendent, Professor Dewar. There is not in the Royal Institution any worthy presentment of the late Professer, and it is understood that a replica of the bust by Woolner will shortly be placed there.

SPEAKING at the annual dinner of the North London Rifle Club, Lord Wolseley, Commander-in-Chief, said he admitted that he was an optimist as to the efficiency of the British army, and he had reason by his own knowledge for being so. The great difficulty was that they had to fill a quart pot out of a pint pot. The quart pot represented the army abroad, and the pint pot the army at home. They had at last awakened to the need, and the solution of the problem was simple. If the number of battalions at home were increased, they could meet the requirements of the army abroad. People spoke of our "boy battalions," but the case of one regiment which had been selected as a bad example had been inquired into, and what had they found? Why, that under a burning sun that regiment marched thirty miles one day, and twenty-seven miles on the following day. The "boys" must have been well-grown and well-disciplined to accomplish that. In conclusion, Lord Wolseley declared upon his honour as a gentleman and his reputation as a soldier he could say what from his knowledge of history he believed no predecessor of his in his present position could ever have said—that if her Majesty's Government declared war to-morrow there would be ready, complete to the merest detail, on the quays of England two full army corps, ready, as British soldiers always had been, to do their duty before the navy could provide the ships to carry them across the seas, and those army corps would be composed of the finest men, better equipped and better drilled than any that ever left our shores.

THE Millais Exhibition was a great success, writes a corespondent. We have had dull days and dark days since it opened, but the rooms have been full and on Saturday (Jan. 15) inconveniently so. Curiously enough the pictures that draw most are the early ones. "The Order of Release"—these and "The Blind Girl" and "The Carpenter's Shop" have been the favourites. It really looks as if the man in the street, or rather the man out of it, had in the lapse of time become critical. How one remark heard in that first room would have delighted Millais himself! It came from a rather commonplace spectator, who stood for a couple of minutes opposite the "Lorenzo and Isabella." "There are eight of them at one side of the table, and only four at the other; that's an odd arrangement," he said, and moved on. Next to these early pictures it is the statesmen's portraits that are the most popular. The general public don't seem to share in the critics' admiration of Mrs. Bischoffsheim.

THE Socialists have published a manifesto rather in favour of Dreyfus. They declare themselves not insensible to the violation of human rights which seems to have taken place at his trial, but they will not, they protest, be duped. Dreyfus belongs to the moneyed class, which is the enemy. The Liberal party that now talks in the name of human right, and the Reactionists are six of one and half a dozen of the other. The manifesto thus ends: Citizens,—Down with your enemies, and with all your enemies, and do not let yourselves be divided by contradictory or half orders. Raise a threefold war cry. Let it be "War on Capital, whether Christian or Jewish; War on Clericalism; and War on the Military Oligarchy. MM. Millerand and Jaures sign this manifesto with thirty other deputies.

"THE Annual Monitor," just issued, shows no diminution in the longevity of members of the Society of Friends in Great Britain and Ireland. Two hundred and seventy deaths of men, women, and children took place during 1897, the average age at death being 61 years, three months and four days. In 1896 it was 60 years, five months and ten days. In 1875, 57 years, eleven months and ten days.

MR. VILLIERS is survived by several noblemen and gentlemen who had seats in the House of Commons before he entered that assembly in 1835. The Earl of Mansfield sat as Viscount Stormont in three Parliaments, in each of which he represented a different constituency, before 1835. He was member for Aldborough in 1830, for Woodstock in 1831, and for Norwich in 1832; the Earl of Mexborough was, as Viscount Pollington, member for Gatton in 1831; in the same year the Duke of Northumberland was member for Beeralston; and Mr. Gladstone entered the House of Commons in 1832, three years previously.

WHO becomes "Father of the House of Commons" now that Mr. Villiers is dead? Mr. Brand declared that the honour belonged to the member who had represented the same constituency for the greatest length of time, not to the member who has been for the greatest length of time in the House. The distinction is of considerable importance. According to that rule, the honour falls to Mr. W. W. B. Beach, who, as a Conservative, has represented North Hants and the Andover Division successively since 1857, a period of over forty years. Sir John Mowbray entered Parliament in 1853, for Durham; but, as he left that city in 1868 to represent Oxford University, his membership for one constituency is shorter than Mr. Beach's. Other members who entered Parliament in the fifties include Mr. Abel Smith, Sir F. Powell, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson; but they were out of Parliament on more than one occasion and the two last-named have sat for different constituencies.

RAJAH INDUKARAN AND THE KAYASTHA COMMUNITY.

RAJAH INDUKARAN BAHADAR, the eldest son of Raja-i-Rajman Maharajah Asaf Nawazwant Raja Murli Manohar Bahadar, Asaf Jahi, the Accountant-General of H. H. the Nizam's dominions, writes a correspondent, is a young man of scarcely twenty-three years of age, of rare talents and high taste in literary pursuits, and of great affability of manners. The young Rajah had the honour of presiding at the eleventh annual Kayastha Conference which was held at Gaya, from the 25th to the 28th December last. He received several telegrams urging him to become the president of the said conference, and he was urged so much by the Kayastha community, that he, at last, could not help accepting the high honour conferred on him by his brethren. The conference represents twenty-five lakhs of Kayasthas, who are spread all about India, and at this conference the young Rajah was the president. The Rajah left Hyderabad on the 24th December for Gaya, and reached the destination on the 25th idem, where he was cordially received by the Reception Committee and 2,000 delegates at the railway station. Thence he was conducted in a carriage attended by a body-guard of mounted volunteers to the pandal erected for the occasion, where there was a large gathering of 5,000 delegates from all parts of India. The inaugural address of the president was delivered by the Rajah in excellent style. The conference lasted for three days, and the Rajah's concluding speech was equal to the first. It was a grand success. Important resolutions were passed and jaghirs were conferred for the furtherance of the conference. When the conference was over, the reception committee gave an evening party in honor of the noble Rajah, who was obliged to halt there for three days more, owing to the several kind invitations and calls which he could not easily refuse. The Rajah on his way back visited Calcutta, Benares, Allahabad, etc., where he was cordially greeted by the Kayastha community, and was presented with addresses of welcome, to which he replied in eloquent speeches, and they were very much appreciated. He paid and received visits to and from the distinguished personages of those places. He contributed liberal donations and subscriptions to the several Kayastha literary societies, clubs, reading rooms, etc., which he came across on his way and returned safely to Hyderabad in good health on the evening of the 27th January by the mail train. There he met a cordial reception from the members of the Kayastha Young Men's Improvement Society, and the students of the Dharamwant College, who showered flowers upon the Rajah. Besides the Kayasthas, there were many officials and nobles of Hyderabad at the station to offer their hearty congratulations to the Rajah. There was a guard-of-honour (Infantry) and Band playing when the train arrived at Hyderabad station. Thence the Rajah was conducted home in a four-in-hand.

The members of the Kayastha Young Men's Improvement Society presented the Rajah with an address of welcome, in a beautiful silver casket on the 28th instant, at the Durbar Hall of Raja-i-Rajman Maharaj Sheoraj Dharamwant Bahadar. They had issued invitation cards to a tea party on the occasion, and there was a good gathering consisting of about 300 people. Some of the important personages that had attended the meeting were Nawab Imad Jung Bahadur Raja Sreenivasa Rao Bahadur, Bakshi Raghunath Pershad Sahib, Mr. and Mrs. Woodwane, Moulvi Abdul Kareem Saheb, and many others. The president, Rai Ram Mohanlal, read the address so well that it was much liked by the audience. Raja Gurkaran Bahadar, Rai Noothanchand, and the masters of the Dharamwant College delivered several addresses of welcome. The Raja replied with his usual eloquence. Tea was served to the guests and the meeting dispersed about 6-30 p.m.

On the 30th instant, the Rajah received addresses at the Dharm Pracharik Sanskrit Mandbar Patasala, at Chaderghaut, where the pundits of the Sanskrit school presented the Rajah with Manu Smriti (Code of Manu), and the Rajah presented Pundit Mannulal with a silver medal for his Sanskrit verses. The Rajah thanked them for their kindness in a short speech. The pundits showered flowers upon the Rajah and poured forth vedic blessings and prayers for the Rajah's long life and prosperity.

The Rajah was thence taken to a dinner party, which had been arranged by the Kayastha community at one of his gardens on the Gosha Mahal Kunta, where there was a display of fire-works.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act.

L. P. Declosets d'Errey, civil engineer, ondicherry, for a water lift, called the "Jubilee water lift."

Dr. August Hermann Prinz, chemist, Hermann Haber, banker, Emerich Tomischka, manager, and Jos. Freiherr von Brenner, all of Vienna, for improvements in the treatment of jute-bast, china-grass, rhea, and like plants for use in textile industries.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed.

Harry Morrison, engineer, of 27 Martin's lane, Cannon street, London, E.C., for improvements in chain driving wheels. (Specification filed 22 November 1897.)

William Thomas Owen and Thomas Thatcher, farmers, both of 42 Lambton Quay, in the city of Wellington, in the colony of New Zealand, for an improved composition applied to the permanent way of railways to destroy vegetation, preserve the timber from decay, and the rails and fastenings from oxidation. (Specification filed 19 January 1898.)

John Thomas, builder, of Summer hill, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, for improvements in cycle brakes. (Specification filed 19 January 1898.)

Charles Sinclair Drummond, engineer, of 10 Eastcheap, in the city of London, for improvements in or connected with saddles or seats for bicycles and other vehicles. (Specification filed 19 January 1898.)

Edward Pritchard Martin, iron master, of Dowlais iron works, Dowlais in the county of Glamorgan, and Richard Price Williams, civil engineer, of 32 Victoria street, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements in the manufacture of the tongue rails of railway switches. (Specification filed 25 January 1898.)

Edward Pritchard Martin, iron master, of Dowlais iron works, Dowlais, in the county of Glamorgan, and Richard Price-Williams, civil engineer, of 32 Victoria street, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements in the manufacture of railway crossings. (Specification filed 25 January 1898)

George Wynne Cole, major-general, H. M. Indian army, of Ariesdene, Boscombe, Bournemouth, in the county of Hants, for a folding deck and camp chair. (Specification filed 25 January 1898.)

Sir William Brereton Hudson, K.C.I.E., of 54 DeParry's avenue, Bedford, in the country of Bedford, and Charles Bernard Randall, journalist, of Coney Island Athletic Club, New York, U.S.A., for an improved sock for protection of the feet. (Specification filed 25 January 1898.)

John Vaughan-Sherrin, electrical engineer and Henrietta Helena, wife of the said J. Vaughan-Sherrin, both of 3 Codrington villas, Ramsgate, in the country of Kent, for improvements in accumulator batteries. (Specification filed 25 January 1898.)

The Publishing, Advertising and Trading Syndicate, Ld., of 40 King street, Cheapside, in the city of London, for improvements in the manufacture and surfacing of rollers and spindles. (Specification filed 25 January 1898.)

John Harper and Frank Harrison, engineer, of 99 Clive street, Calcutta, for an apparatus for grinding and granulating mineral salt, sugar, and the like, but more specially for reducing them to the required fineness without grinding them into flour. (Specification filed 21 January 1898.)

Shaikh Mahammad Tassadd-uq Husein, *alias* Nunbay Sahib, of mahila Divan, bagh Potu, Patna city, for a machine, called "the air drawing machine." (Specification filed 25 January 1898.)

The Patent Agglomeut Fuel Syndicate, Ld., of 26 Wind street, Swansea, South Wales, for improvements in the manufacture of artificial fuel, and in apparatus therefor. (Specification filed 18 January 1898.)

Charles Grey Hill, gentleman, of Arnot hill, in the country of Nottingham, and Rudolph Weiss, engineer, of 143 Great Alfred street, in the city of Nottingham, for improvements in or relating to circular weaving apparatus. (Specification filed 25 January 1898.)

The fee prescribed has been paid.

Robert Henry Francis Rennick and John Fenton Evan's invention for improvements in cinerators for burning filth or human excrements. (From 28 January 1898 to 28 January 1899.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—

James Cockle Coxe's invention for an improved self-levelling water stone and mixture, to be called "J. C. Coxe's ant-defier." (Specification filed 27 October 1893.)

Henry Vander Weyde's invention for improvements in block ice. (Specification filed 28 October 1893.)

ATTENTION was called some time ago to the untidy and dilapidated condition of the grave of Charles Lamb and his sister in Lower Edmonton Churchyard. A member of the Christ's Hospital Club has just repaired the grave, and placed around it a neat iron railing. The lettering on the tombstone has been restored, and an inscription added to the effect that the grave was "repaired by an Old Blue, Christmas, 1897." In future the grave will be kept in order by the Old Boys' Club.

A SPOTLESS COMPLEXION.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints made in England.

THE GENERAL MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

ELECTION BY THE JUSTICES.

THE result of the election by the Justices of the Peace for sixteen seats on the Municipal Corporation was declared yesterday. The following are the names of the candidates with the number of votes secured by them:—

		Votes.
1	Mr H G Gell	317
2	Mr R H Vincent, CIE	301
3	Mr G W Roughton	280
4	Mr D R Chichger	273
5	Dr E F Underwood	261
6	The Hon Mr P M Mehta, CIE	253
7	Dr Cowasji Hormusji	238
8	Mr P N Wadia	233
9	Mr Jamsetji Cursetji Jamsetji	230
10	Mr Hormusji C Cooriavalla	222
11	Dr D B Master	208
12	Mr Hassambhoy Visram	198
13	Mr Fundoonji S Talyarkhan	191
14	Dr. De Monte	184
15	Mr K N Kabraji	183
16	Mr Jametji Carsetji Cama	178
	Mr C H Seetalvad	174
	Mr Mahamodbhoy Hajikhoy Lalji	152
	Mr Eknath R Khote	145
	The Hon Mr Daji Abaji Khare	144
	Dr F N Bisni	199
	Mr Shivram Vital Bhandarker	132
	Mr Kalabhoy Laloobhay	109
	Mr J L Britto	100
	Dr A D Mody	98

The first sixteen candidates were declared elected, while the rest were unsuccessful.

KHANDALA CONVALESCENT HOME.

SPECIAL APPEAL FOR THE CHILDREN'S WARD.

The Committee beg to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following amounts up to date:—

	Rs.
Mr H M Phipson	250
Mrs Pechey Phipson, at D	200
O L I	100
A Friend	100
A L W	5
A R B M N W	10
Mr L Penny	25
Messrs Ralli Brothers	100
Col and Mrs Stevens	50
Mr P L Wright	20
Mr J Bristed	10
Mr H Crawford	10
Military Secretary to H E the Governor	10
Mr T J Williams	10
Mr J M Dick	10
Mr S D Sassoon	20
Girgaum Mission Church	15
Miss Saunders	50
X Y Z	5
Tyton	20
Mr P W Cresswell	50
A Friend	10
Mr R M Kennedy, I C S	100
Credit Lyonnais	100
Total	Rs. 1,320

A. F. FERGUSON,
Hony Secretary,
European General Hospital Endowment Fund,
Bombay, 8th February 1898. Bombay Club,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 4.

Strong, Lt, Bo, 8th Bo I, on duty, from Baroda
Rouse, Capt, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Field Force

FEBRUARY 5.

Gott, Major, Bo, 7th Lancers, on leave, from Fort Tandemar

FEBRUARY 6.

Murray, 2nd-Lt, Bo, 2nd Durham L I, on leave, from Poona
Haynes, Lt, Bo, R A, on transfer, from Aden
Beatty, Lt, Punjab, 9th B L, on medical certificate, from Rawal Pindi
Muslin, Capt, Punjab, 15th B L, to rejoin, from England
Johnston, Capt, Bengal, 15th Lancers, to rejoin, from England

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 4.

Sawyer, Col, Punjab, 45th Sikhs, on leave, to England
Coke, 2nd-Lt, Punjab, 3rd B I, on duty, to Kohat

FEBRUARY 5.

Grayson, Lt, Bo, R A, on duty, to Kirkee
Fletcher, Col, Bo, I G O, on duty, to Poona
Gott, Major, 7th Bo Lancers, on leave, to England
Ward, Capt, Bo, 4th Infy H C, on furlough, to England
Heath, Surgn-Capt, Bo, I M S, on leave, to England
Mansel, Lt-Col Punjab, 3rd P Cavalry, on leave, to England
Dick, Lt, Punjab, R S Fus, on leave, to England
Hawes, Lt, Punjab, 3rd Cavalry, on leave, to England
Close, Surgn-Capt, Punjab, 26th P I, on leave, to England
Rouse, Capt, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 9th February, 1898.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday next the 12th instant at 5 p.m. at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground, for Commanding Officer's parade. Dress—Review order—Khaki.

2. The Regiment will fall in for church parade at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground at 5 p.m. on Sunday next the 13th instant. Dress—Khaki, helmets and side arms. Pouches will not be worn.

3. The class of Instruction for Proficiency certificates will assemble at Head-quarters at 5-45 p.m. on Friday the 11th instant. Members attending should bring rifles, &c. Dress—any.

4. The following promotions will take effect in A Company from this date:—Lce.-Sergt. [illegible] to be Sergeant, Corpl. J. R. O'Niel to be Lce.-Sergt., Lce.-Corpl. C. M. P. Clyne to be Corporal, Vol. J. Andeen to be Corporal, and Vol. J. L. Gilder to be Lce.-Corporal to complete establishment.

5. The following members having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to G Coy.—No. 4360 Vol. F. W. Cluley and No. 4361 Vol. W. H. Ringrow.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Bo. Vol. (Light Horse and Rifles) Rifle Association.—There will be a meeting of the members of the Executive Committee at Head-Quarters, at 6 p.m., to-day (Wednesday) the 9th instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th February, 1898.

1. There will be 10 in. R. M. L. gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters to-morrow (Thursday) at 5-45 p.m.

2. The proficiency class will meet at the Fort Head-quarters to-morrow, at 8-45 p.m.

3. There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the Fort Head-quarters, on Friday next, the 11th instant, at 6-30 p.m.

4. The Corps will parade for Class Firing at Coorla on Saturday next, the 12th instant. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 2, and 3-30 p.m., (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case. Dress drill order. "Carbines only." Parties to be worn. Light refreshments will be provided.

5. There will be class firing at Coorla to-morrow, Thursday. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 6 p.m. (local time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.

6. The following matches will be competed on Sunday next, the 13th instant.

Match V.—Open to the Gunners and Honorary Members of the B. V. A. only. Ranges 200 and 300 yards. 1st prize, a Cup, presented by Messrs. Marcks and Co.

Match VI.—"H. E. the Governor's Cup." Open to all efficient Volunteers. Ranges 200 and 500 yards.

1st Prize.—A Cup presented by H. E. the Governor. Competitors in this match must use M. H. Carbine or Rifles.

Match VII.—"The Celerity and Precision Match." Conditions. Competitors to start from the 300 yards Firing Point at the word "advance" run to the 200 yards Firing Point, and fire as many shots as possible in one minute.

1st Prize.—Presented by Brig.-Genl. Venour.

Match VIII.—"Disappearing Target." Open to all efficient Volunteers. Range 200 yards. Competitors to fire 7 shots at a disappearing Target.

1st Prize.—Presented by Messrs. Cutler Palmer and Co. Prospectus with further particulars may be obtained on application.

By Order
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R.A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 8th February 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	7	4	20 p.m.	14	14
Teheran	8	2	23 p.m.	14	29
Suez	8	3	0 p.m.	1	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 8th February 1898.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	43	..	1
„ Karachi	..	15	..	1
„ Madras	..	29	..	2

SIGNOR FREGOLI, the quick-change artist, who was so well received in London, is now performing at the Costanzi Theatre in Rome. Some evenings ago Queen Margherita, attended by the Duchess of Sartirana, the Marquis Guiccioli, and Count Oldofredi, went to see Fregoli. The Costanzi was crowded, all the principal members of the Roman aristocracy being present. Fregoli imitated various crowned heads and illustrious men. When he arrived at the invitation of King Humbert, her Majesty laughed heartily, and herself gave the signal for applause, which was given while the orchestra played the Marcia Reale.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Farringdon Road, London.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, February 5.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr F G Sly, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commr of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 3rd Feb.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint J F Stevens, Esq, of the Indian Civil Service, Bengal Estabt, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature, at Fort William in Bengal, with effect from the 14th Dec 1897, vice Mr H Beverley, resigned.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr C A Wilkins, Supt and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Bengal, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal during the absence of the Hon Sir H T Prinsep on special duty, or until further orders, with effect from the 14th Dec, 1897, from which date the Hon Mr Wilkins's appointment notified in the Notification of this Dept, No 413, dated the 8th April, 1897, terminated.

Mr S Ismay, I C S, Offg Judicial Commr, Central Provinces, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 14th Dec, 1897, vice Mr J F Stevens, appointed a Judge of the High Court, Calcutta.

The Services of the Rev L Klugh are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh.

Under section 12 of Act II of 1857, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation of the Krishna Chandra College at Hitampur to the Calcutta University in Arts up to the F A Standard.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr J B Fuller, C I E, I C S, Offg Commr, Jubbulpore Divn, is appointed to officiate as Secy to the Govt of India, in the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture, with effect from the forenoon of the 3rd Feb, 1898, vice Mr Denzil Ibbetson, C S I, I C S, on privilege leave.

Mr W L Dallas, First Asst Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of India, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st Feb 1898, or the subsequent date from which he may avail himself of it.

Lala Hem Raj, Personal Asst to the Meteorological Reporter to the Govt of India, is appointed to act as First Asst, vice Mr Dallas.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, with effect from the 22nd Jan, 1898:—Mr C E F Bunbury, of the Indian Civil Service, Depy Commr of Peshawar, and Lieut C P Down, I S C, Asst Commr in charge of the Yusafzai sub-division of the Peshawar district.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to provisionally recognise the appointment of Mr John Montgomery Young as Consul for Sweden and Norway at Madras.

The services of Surgn-Major R J Baker, MD, Indian Medical Serivce, Bombay, Residency Surgn and ex-officio Asst to the Politl Residt in Turkish Arabia, on furlough, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay, with effect from the 16th Aug, 1897.

The following substantive appointment is made to the graded list of the Politl Dept consequent on augmentation, and with effect from the 21st Dec.:—Lieut C T Ducat, I S C, to be a Political Asst of the 3rd class. Lieut Ducat will continue to officiate as a Politl Asst of the 2nd class.

Mr O V Bosanquet, of the Indian Civil Service, a Politl Asst of the 1st class, is re-appointed to officiate as Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, with effect from the date of relinquishing charge of his duties in the Legislative Dept, and is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days with effect from the the 31st Jan, 1898.

The services of Sir R J Crosthwaite, K C S I, of the Indian Civil Service, a Resident of the 1st class and Agent to the Govr-Genl in Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere, Merwara, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Dept, with effect from the 8th March, 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may relinquish charge of his office.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr D J Burbridge, Asst Accountant Genl, Bombay, is granted leave, on medical certificate for one year, with effect from the 12th Jan 1898.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Viceroy has been pleased to make the following appointment on H E's personal staff:—To be Aide-de-Camp—Capt R G T Baker-Carr, 1st Battn, Rifle Brigade.

Col P D Jeffreys, C B, British Service, Asst Adjt Genl, Army Head-Quarters, to officiate in Command of a second class district in India with the temporary rank of Bigdr Genl while so employed, vice Brgdr Major Genl W P Symons, C B, on Field Service, and in relief of Bgdr Genl F B J Jerrard, who has vacated, dated 24th Jan 1898.

FIELD OPERATIONS—MALAKAND.

The Governor General in Council directs that on the demobilisation of the Malakand and Boner Field Forces, the following troops shall be retained on, or in the neighbourhood of the Malakand pass, until further orders, to maintain communication with Chitral via the Dir-Chitral road. The force will be designated the Malakand Force—No 8 Bengal Mountain Battery, 3 Squadrons, 10th The Duke of Cambridge's Own Bengal Lancers, No 4 Company, Bengal Sappers and Miners, No 5 Company, Madras Sappers and Miners, 1st Battn, East Kent Regt, 16th The Lucknow Regt of Bengal Infy, 21st Punjab Regt of Bengal Infy, 31st Punjab Regt of Bengal Infy, 38th Dogra Regt of Bengal Infy, 3rd Regt of Bombay Light Infy, B and D Sections, No 14 British Field Hospital, and Nos 37, 50, and 51 Native Field Hospitals.

The above units will be maintained at field service strength of combatants and followers, except as regards British officers with Native cavalry and infantry regiments.

Baggage to complete to relief scale may be brought up.

Depots will be formed in India as for corps on service, those for Native Infantry on scale B.

Command and Staff.

Commanding—Bgdr Genl W H Meiklejohn, C B, C M G, General List, Bengal Infy.

Orderly Officer—To be nominated by the General Officer Commanding.

Depy Asst Adjt and Qtr Mr Genl—Major E A P Hobday, Royal Artillery.

Principal Medical Officer—Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col W J Charlton, Army Medical Staff.

Field Engineer—Capt C M F Watkins, R E.

Commissariat Officer—Lieut C H G Moore, Staff Corps Depy Asst Commissary Genl.

Asst to Commissariat Officer—Transport Officer, and Provost Marshal—To be nominated by the Lieut Genl Comdg, the Forces, Punjab.

Veterinary Officer—Vety-Lieut W A McDougall, Army Vety Dept.

Staff Surgeon—From the Force.

Station Staff Officer, 3rd class, Dargai—From the Force.

The above will be in addition to the existing staff the Malakhand Brigade, which will, be composed as follows:—

Commanding—Col A J F Reid, Staff Corps.

Orderly Officer—To be nominated by the Officer Commanding.

Depy Asst Adjt and Q M Genl—Brevet-Major L Herbert, Central India Horse.

Field Engineer—Capt E P Johnson, R E

Provost Marshal—Lieut H E Cotterill, R W S Regt.

Transport Officer—To be nominated by the Lieut Genl Comdg the Forces, Punjab.

The force, as reconstituted, will come under the direct orders of the Lieut Genl Commanding the Forces, Punjab, to whom all reports and returns will be rendered as from Corps in ordinary garrison.

With reference to G G O No 1145 of 1897, the following appointment is made, with effect from the date on which the officer assumes his duties:—Brevet, Col C M Keighley, D S O Chief Commissariat Officer, Line of Communications, to be Commissary Genl, Tirah Expeditionary Force, vice Col L W Christopher, permitted to revert to his appointment as Commissary Genl, Punjab Command.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Capt C H Selwyn, I S C 12th Regt of Bengal Cavy, Asst Secy to the Govt of India, Military Dept, has been granted, by the Secy of State for India, an extension of leave m c for two months.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Colonels to be Surgn-Colonels.

Bengal Establishment—Benjamin Franklin, C I E, dated 24th Oct, 1897 and G McBride Davis, M D, D S O, dated 24th Oct 1897.

Bombay Establishment—G W R Hay, M D, dated 16th August, 1897 and R Caldecott, dated 15th Sept 1897.

Surgn-Lieut-Colonels to be Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Colonels.

Bengal Establishment—A S Reid.

Bombay Establishment—J S Wilkins, D S O and W A Barren.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Asst-Surgns, with the honorary rank of Surgn-Lieut to be Senior Asst Surgns, with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Captain—Bombay Establishment—S Rebeiro, 1897 and C Esden, W Church.

First Class Asst-Surgns to be Senior Asst-Surgns, with the honorary rank of Surgn-Lieut—Madras Establishment—D T Baker, Dated 31st Aug Bombay Establishment—A X Dias, dated 12th Feb V X Lobo, dated 1st May 1897 and G D Lobo, dated 22nd June, 1897.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

The undermentioned Gentlemen to be Second Lieuts:—

Infantry—O F L W Cuffe, dated 1st 1897, Oct, and L D Horne, dated 12th Nov.

The date of retirement from the Service of Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col C J W Meadows, I M S, Bengal Estabt, has been altered to 9th June, 1897.

The date of removal from the Service of Capt G V Burrows I S C has been altered to 24th Dec 1897.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Subject to H My's approval the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Lieut-Col whilst serving as regimental commandant, Indian Army:—Major C J L Stuart, dated 10th Dec 1897.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

Captains to be Majors—E T Gastrell, W W V Pakenham, A E Whistler, H O'Donnell, D S O, F J B Priestley, F W P Angelo, E H Rodwell, R H Rattray, R A Cole, J B Edwards, D S O, A N Carr, M Lea Shipley, W L Boswell, W F Cahusac, and W E Bunbury, 30th January 1898. E U Marrett 31st January, 1898.

Lieut to be Capt—A C McCrea, 19th January, 1898.

To be Lieut—Second-Lieut W A S Walker 27th Nov. 1897.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

Madras Command—The promotion of Condr J Campbell, 1st Class Barrack Master, to the grade of Depy Asst Commissary, with the Hon Rank of Lieut, notified in G G O No 1185 of 1896, is antedated to the 21st May 1896.

NATIVE ARMY.

4th Regt of Bombay Infantry—Havildar Mahmud Khan, to be Jemadar vice Shankar promoted, with effect from 12th Oct, 1896.

RETIREMENTS.

Surgn Lieut Col Hormasji Dadabhai Masani, Indian Medical Service Bombay, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 16th January, 1898, subject to H M's approval.

Major E U Marrett, I S C, Asst Commissioner, 3rd grade Burma, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st March 1898, subject to H M's approval.

Hony Lieut R A Bragg, Depy Asst Commissary, Public Works Dept, Madras, Asst Engineer, 2nd grade supernumerary, has been permitted be the Secy of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st March, 1898.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

On the recommendation of the Govt of India, H M's Govt have been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified:—From the 2nd July 1897, in room of Major-Genl C A Moore, Bo Cavy, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.—Colonel (temporary Major-General) Pelham James Maitland, C B, Staff Corps.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Malabar Vol Rifles—Second Lieut A J Tomlinson, unattached list, resigns his commission.

Bengal-Nagpur Ry Vol Rifles—Major E G Barton, supernumerary list, resigns his commission, with effect from the 10th Dec, 1897.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Public Works Dept Notification No 23, dated 20th Jan 1898, the undermentioned officers will hold the rank of Supt of Works while employed as Engrs-in-Chief of the Railways noted opposite their names, with effect from the dates specified:—Mr T E Curry, Exc Engr, 1st grade, Engr-in-Chief, Hardwar-Dehra Railway, from the 11th Nov 1897, and Mr G A Campbell, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Engr-in-Chief Rae Bareli-Benares Railway, from the 3rd Jany, 1898.

The following permanent promotions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch:—P T R Kellner, and J M Hartley, to be Depy Examiners, Class II.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

Mr C C Byrne, Probationary Sub-Asst Supt, 3rd grade, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 20th Nov 1896.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

The Navy League is offering a prize of £25 in cash for a type-written essay or story of not more than 10,000 words, giving a forecast of the probable effect upon the United Kingdom of an indecisive war against two first-class Powers, bearing in mind that ocean cables would probably be cut before war was declared and that bread would rise to at least 1s. per loaf. The manuscript is to be sent to the Navy League offices not later than March 31, and must be signed with a motto. It must also be accompanied by a sealed envelope with corresponding inscription, containing the name and address of the writer, and this envelope will be opened only when the prize is awarded. The league further announces that no questions can be answered relating to this competition and that the copyright of the successful essay will belong to the league, its executive reserving to themselves the right of publication in such form as they shall think fit. We should fancy that in a condensed shape Mr. Charles Gleig's "When All Men Starve" will about satisfy these conditions.

Orders have just recently been placed for the construction of five new destroyers, although in the memorandum for 1897-98 the First Lord only speaks of two, so apparently three of these are additional. They are to be named the Lee, Leaven, Orwell, Spitewell and Stag. The Lee will be built by Messrs. Doxford and Son, of Sunderland; the Leaven by the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company, of Glasgow; the Orwell by Laird Brothers, of Birkenhead; the Spiteful by Palmer's Shipbuilding Company, Jarrow-on-Tyne; and the Stag by Thornycroft and Co., of Chiswick. These vessels are to be of larger dimentions and greater speed than the last batch completed.

Very good progress is now being made with the construction of the battleship Goliath at Chatham, over 2,000 hands being employed upon the vessel. The delayed stem-piece has been built into her and over 150 tons of armour is now in position. When this vessel is launched, her place on the slipway is to be taken by the Irresistable, a battleship of the same type in which certain improvements are to be introduced. The Irresistable is designed for a speed of eighteen knots, and is to be supplied with engines of 13,500 horse-power. During this last quarter of the financial year £57,200 is to be spent upon the vessel. With the Vindictive also good progress has been made since the launch, all the machinery having been placed on board. It is expected that the ship will be completed in July.

Senator Hale has introduced a bill into the United States Senate for the purpose of adding to the Navy a battleship, at a cost of 3,750,000 dollars, six torpedo boats to cost 1,125,000 dollars, and three destroyers, estimated at 970,000 dollars, the cost of the latter including armament. The scheme is generally approved, and in anticipation of a battleship being sanctioned the Designing Bureau has been working at plans of a type which differs in some particulars from the Alabama and Kearsarge classes. Naval-Constructor Hichborn is for constructing the most powerful vessels afloat, but he is strongly of opinion that deep draught should be avoided at all costs, on the ground that it might be fatal to a ship to run aground in a channel when there was urgent need to repair her in dock. There is as yet apparently no great demand for high speed, for that assigned to future vessels is but sixteen knots with forced draught. The plans show a length of 372ft., with 73ft. beam, &c; mean draught of not more than 24ft., with a displacement of 11,500 tons. Vertical triple-expansion engines are proposed, driving two screws, and having a maximum indicated horse-power of not less than 10,000. The turret guns will be of 13 in. calibre, and electricity will be devoted to the turret movements. The secondary battery of quick-firers will, it is said, be the heaviest afloat in any battleship. Electric power is to be supplied also to the turrets of the Wisconsin, Illinois, and Alabama, the additional cost in these ships varying between 10,500 and 11,300 dollars. Mr. Roosevelt has insisted strongly in his report that wood should be employed as little as possible in naval construction, cork being used as substitute for interior lining and other work. Messrs. Cramp, of Philadelphia, are about to build two twin-screw vessels of 5,000 tons and sixteen knots speed, for the Ward line, adapted for employment as auxiliary cruisers.

The despatch of the Jean Bart and Pascal to reinforce the French division in Chinese waters does not satisfy thinking Frenchmen, and it is deplorable to witness the effect of the blustering policy of Germany. Lieutenant Duboc is moved to consider the duties of the Navy in time of peace in the Yacht, and remarks that the important station of Kiao-Chau has been gained by "right of conquest." Indeed, it is difficult to say what other right has been exercised. But what opportunities has not France lost? Why, instead of blockading Formosa and destroying the fortifications of Foochow, did she not begin where she ended, making rice contraband, and seizing Port Arthur and the Pescadores as strategic bases of the first order? Why, indeed, we may say, unless it be that the new "gospel" had not been proclaimed? But Lieutenant Duboc has learned the lesson, and he insists now upon the importance of the role of the Navy as the handmaid of diplomacy in time of peace. Thus did Englishmen set foot in Egypt, and subject Zanzibar, with peaceful mission if with some warlike accompaniments; thus did France impose her will at Bangkok; thus do the United States annex the Sandwich Islands. Such, then, are works of the Navy in time of peace. But Englishmen, on the other hand, have always regarded the true peaceful work of the Fleet as the repression of piracy, slavery, and outrage, and the exploration and charting of the seas. The two new cruisers will join the old wooden Bayard the Descartes, a sister of the Pascal, and the Eclaireur (wood), and the Duguay Trouin, another wooden vessel is joining from the pacific station; but it must not be forgotten that the fine new protected cruiser D'Entrecasteaux (8,114 tons), which is under trial, will soon replace the old Bayard, which flew the flag of Courbet. M. Marc Landry makes an earnest plea for cruisers in the "Moniteur de la Flotte," and would postpone battleships until enough of these were provided.

We observe in the *Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung*, as an indication of the drift of things in Germany, an article by a military officer, Lieut-Colonel Hugo Stadelmann, on the Fleet. After a suggestive picture of the multifarious developments of naval material in recent years, this writer goes on to insist on the importance of the naval proposals of the Government as intended to create a Fleet which shall be a match for the Russian Baltic squadron, and such naval forces as France could spare for those waters. He calls to his aid Baron Alexander von Seibold, eldest son of the well-known writer, who has just published at Wurzburg and Leipzig a pamphlet entitled, "Die Flottenfrage in ihrer Bezeihung zu Deutschlands Weltpolitik." Much as the Government laid upon the table of the Reichstag an array of commercial statistics intended to support its proposals, does this writer present to the public a picture of the swelling trade of the country. The exports he estimates at over 1,462 million marks and the imports at 1,992 millions, while the merchant marine has about 4,000 ships and 40,000 seamen, the steam tonnage being 880,000. Such figures, he says, are ample justification for great naval outlay. Colonel Stadelmann is of opinion that Germany must either build cruisers like the Powerful and Rossia, or secure coaling stations, for he asks where German ships eastward bound could be coaled and docked in time of war. This, indeed, is a sufficiently weighty question. But, like M. Duboc, he evidently looks to weighty influence in time of peace. He has been reading Captain Mahan, and tells us that the Navy protects by its presence the coasts at home, and the trade, colonies and possessions abroad, while it exalts German influence, and strengthens the "peace policy" of the Government.

According to the new Bulgarian military law service in the Army is made obligatory after three year's residence for the subjects of all foreign Powers which have not concluded a treaty of commerce, unless they can present a certificate of exemption. The active strength of the Army is fixed by the new law thus: Twenty four regiments of infantry, six regiments of cavalry, six regiments of field artillery with nine active and three reserve batteries, one regiment of mountain artillery with nine batteries, three battalions of garrison artillery, one brigade of engineers, six battalions of infantry mounted and dismounted to serve as frontier guards, and fixed garrisons at places to be subsequently decided by decree.

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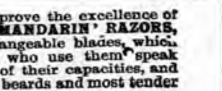

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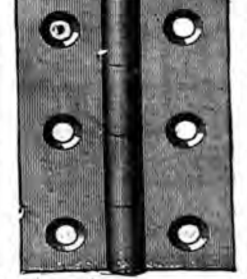

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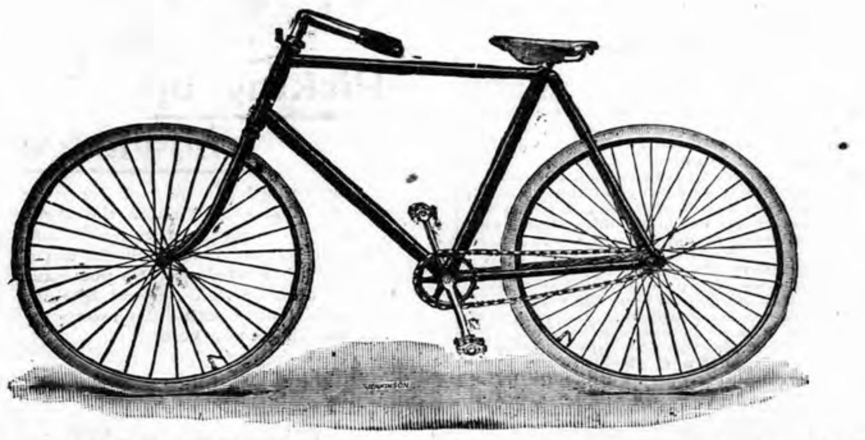

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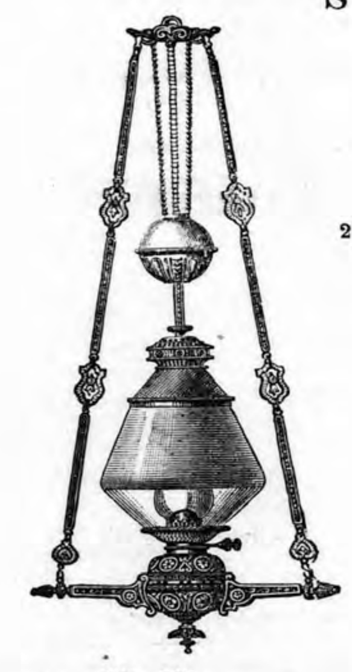

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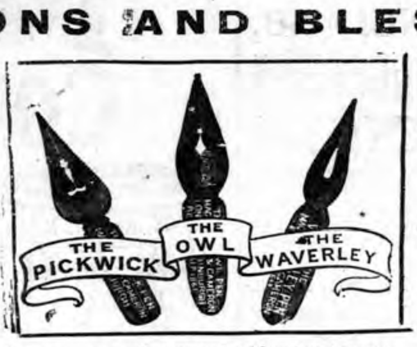

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1 Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.